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Hussein, Mubarak Urge U.S. Dialogue With Palestinians

The Associated Press
HURGHADA, Egypt — King Hussein of Jordan has endorsed President Hosni Mubarak's call for a U.S.-Palestinian dialogue as the first step toward reviving Middle East peace talks with Israel.

The Arab leaders, speaking Wednesday at a meeting in this Red Sea resort, also insisted that the Palestine Liberation Organization play a major role in the dialogue.

"I never said that the Palestinians should not be PLO members," Mr. Mubarak said. "I said that the PLO is not the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in the West Bank, in the Gaza Strip, and in Jerusalem."

Mr. Mubarak said that the Arab League recognized the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinians and "we cannot deviate from this because this is not our right."

He said he will try to get the United States to open a dialogue in Washington with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as a prelude to peace talks with Israel.

"I share President Mubarak's feelings that the dialogue he suggested is a very vital element for progress," Hussein said. "Once again, we are in the position of having made the first vital move. We have to wait for the reaction now."

Craxi Says Arms Talks Should Cover Space Arms

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy said Wednesday that President Ronald Reagan's space-based defense plan would be subject to negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Craxi said that the United States was consistent with the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, but he added that "it must nevertheless continue to constitute an important reference point in the negotiations in Geneva."

Craxi said that "any future result of the negotiations" would be subject to the approval of the Italian parliament.

He welcomed the resumption of clear arms talks between the United States and the Soviet Union in Geneva next Tuesday, a "wise and right decision, greeted everywhere with a feeling of relief and hope."

The dialogue with the East represents an essential channel to avoid the risks of a conflict and, in a climate of security, to build a solid peace," Mr. Craxi said.

"The security of Western Europe and North America is indivisible and it can only be guaranteed by strengthening the bonds which unite us," Mr. Craxi added.

Reagan To Veto Farm Bill

President to Cite Need to Reduce Federal Deficits

United Press International
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan planned to veto a farm-credit relief package on Wednesday, his chief spokesman said. The administration has called the measure unnecessarily expensive.

Larry Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said, "I anticipate the president will be prepared to take action on it virtually immediately after its arrival at the White House."

Then Mr. Speakes, with slashes of his hand, drew an "X" in the air.

He said the ceremony in which Mr. Reagan would sign a veto message would be broadcast live, "before God and everybody," as a demonstration of the president's determination to hold down federal spending.

It did not appear that supporters of the measure had the two-thirds vote necessary in both houses of Congress to override Mr. Reagan's veto.

The credit provisions of the bill are designed to make it easier for farmers already heavily in debt to obtain new bank loans for spring planting. They include \$100 million in interest subsidies, \$1.85 billion in new loan guarantees, and about \$7 billion in immediate advances on crop loans normally not received until harvest time.

Agriculture Secretary John R. Block and other Reagan administration officials have argued that the farm-credit measure would cost \$2 billion, while Democrats say it would cost less than \$500 million if most farmers repay their loans. The administration has offered a less extensive program of credit aid.

The measure is attached to a bill to provide relief to victims of famine in Africa. The Senate majority leader, Robert D. Dole of Kansas, said the Senate would be prepared to act quickly to provide African relief after the veto.

■ Democrats See Political Gain
Dan Bat of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington: From the beginning of the fight over farm credit, Democrats in Congress have seen an opportunity to make political gains against Mr. Reagan and Republican members from farm states who face re-election next year.

Mr. Reagan has been forced to choose between yielding on his



Bush Visits Famine Victims in Sudan
Vice President George Bush of the United States poured milk Tuesday for Ethiopian refugee children at a camp in Sudan. The vice president was greeted Wednesday by thousands of Sudanese when he visited a second camp at El Obied in central Sudan and pledged that the United States would do its "level best" to help wipe out a food deficit of almost two million tons.

Thailand Sends Jets to Repel Vietnamese in Border Battle

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service
BANGKOK — Thai forces called in air strikes Wednesday in a fierce battle to repel Vietnamese units that crossed the Thai-Cambodian border in a drive to wipe out the last Cambodian guerrilla base along the embattled frontier, the Thai military reported.

Thai Air Force fighter-bombers flew missions against about 1,000 Vietnamese troops who crossed the northern Cambodian border Tuesday in two places, as Thai ground troops backed by artillery fought to dislodge them, said the army spokesman, Major General Narit Depradith.

He said that more than 60 Vietnamese soldiers were killed in the fighting, while Thai losses were two killed and 15 wounded. No independent confirmation of the figures was immediately available.

Meanwhile, a U.S. State Department spokesman said the United States was speeding up a shipment of equipment, including armored vehicles, artillery and other priority items needed to strengthen the Thai forces. It is now expected to arrive early next month, Reuters reported from Washington.

The main Vietnamese incursion, in which about 800 troops were involved, was aimed at surrounding the Cambodian resistance base called Green Hill on an escarpment about two miles (three kilometers) across the border from the Thai village of Taum, the Thai military said.

The base is defended by as many as 5,000 Cambodian guerrillas loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads a three-party resistance coalition recognized by the United Nations.

Nations as Cambodia's legal government.

The Vietnamese, who invaded Cambodia in December 1978 and installed a government in Phnom Penh led by Heng Samrin, are fighting to complete their most successful dry-season offensive of the six-year war by wiping out all the resistance bases of the three guerrilla groups along the 450-mile Thai-Cambodian border.

As a result of the latest fighting, about 40,000 Cambodian refugees have been forced to move deeper inside Thailand from evacuation sites at three points along the border, Western relief officials said.

Besides the attack on Green Hill, Vietnamese troops Tuesday overran the camps of Samnor Changan and Dong Rak, about 40 miles northeast of the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet, Thai military sources said.

Both camps already had been evacuated by their civilian inhabitants, but several hundred guerrillas of the anti-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front at Samnor Changan reportedly fled the Vietnamese assault.

About 50,000 Cambodian civilians in the area were forced to move further inside Thailand when their evacuation sites on the Thai side of the border came under Vietnamese shelling Monday and Tuesday, relief officials said.

They said about 32,000 Cambodians were evacuated further inside Thailand's Surin province from a site nine miles across the border from the Green Hill base. Farther to the east, the relief officials said, about 10,000 followers of the Communist Khmer Rouge guerrilla group were moved a few miles after their Sam Peaka evacuation site in

Senate Unit, Opposing Reagan, Votes Cuts in Arms Spending of \$79 Billion

By Jonathan Fuhringer
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Senate Budget Committee, as part of its efforts to restrain the federal deficit, has voted, 18-4, for a military budget ceiling that would cut \$79 billion over three years from President Ronald Reagan's plan.

The proposal, offered Tuesday by Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and backed by the nine other Democrats on the committee, was supported by eight Republicans, including the committee chairman, Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico. Four Republicans voted no.

Approval of the proposal, which is opposed by the White House, could open the way for a bipartisan package of measures to cut projected deficits more sharply than the president's plan. Many Senate Republicans and some Democrats have argued that they would support most of Mr. Reagan's proposed cuts and program eliminations in nonmilitary spending if they were combined with substantial savings from the military budget.

The strong Republican support also means the Senate leadership may have the leverage it has wanted to get the president to compromise on military spending. But Senator Domenici warned that the proposal "won't fly" if it is not combined with enough nonmilitary spending cuts.

Senator Robert J. Dole, a Republican of Kansas, the majority leader, said that there would have to be negotiations with the White House before a final package could be approved.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said after the vote that Mr. Reagan "stands squarely behind his budget."

Under the Hollings proposal, the 1986 military appropriation would be increased over the 1985 level only enough to make up for inflation. Thus there would be no "real" increase in a military budget that Mr. Reagan has sought to raise by 5.9 percent, after an increase to account for inflation.

In 1987 and 1988, the Hollings proposal calls for the military budget to increase 3 percent each year in addition to the increase for inflation.

Because the Budget Committee only sets spending ceilings in its budget resolution, there is no outline of what programs would have to be cut to achieve savings of \$79 billion over three years. These decisions would be made in the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees and then voted on separately in the Senate.

But Senator Hollings said after the vote that his proposal would probably mean the elimination of some weapon systems and slowing down the acquisition of others.

Tuesday's vote was the first of many and the ceiling proposal could take the rest of the week or longer to get through the entire budget, and would then see if there are "enough" nonmilitary spending reductions.

Senator Domenici is aiming for a spending reduction package that would reduce the deficit by between \$50 billion and \$60 billion in 1986.

In accord with the president's budget, Senator Domenici has proposed a freeze or cuts in most domestic spending, in addition to seeking savings in the military budget.

Tuesday's vote could revive the budget assembling process in the Senate, which had been bogged down for weeks.

Government-Backed Cupid Misses Mark in Singapore

Readers
SINGAPORE — The Singapore government, which had hoped to improve its gene pool by encouraging the island's better-educated citizens to marry, now acknowledges that matchmaking is not easy. The program, which had been running for two years, has resulted so far in only two marriages.

Dr. Eileen Aw, head of the government's Social Development Unit, said Wednesday that the cost of the two marriages between people who met through the organization's program was almost \$30,000 Singapore dollars (about \$15,000).

And Tony Tan, the minister of health and education, had to defend in Parliament the government's attempts to play Cupid against assertions that the program was a waste of time and money.

Mr. Tan maintained that the unit was doing nothing wrong in organizing the activities to allow graduates to "interact."

He acknowledged, however, that the activities, including tours to holiday resorts and dinners at plush hotels, had met with limited success. "But the objectives" of the official matchmaking by the Social Development Unit, he said, "are long term." The program was launched last year by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

Mr. Tan said the government would not force marriage on graduates, "but we would not give up so easily."

A member of Parliament, Jek Yuen Thong, criticized the program by quoting a Chinese proverb: "If a cow doesn't want to drink water, it is not possible to press its head down. And it is more complicated if the cow doesn't want to mate."

Dr. Aw said that although only two sets of graduate students in the scheme had married so far, a dozen others had shown interest.

The unit had organized tours for single graduates to the Maldives, Manila, Australia and Malaysia.

She said most of the participants had paid some expenses. Nearly 5,000 graduates of universities have taken part.

Mr. Reagan has been forced to choose between yielding on his

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Holds Colony Aide Over Drugs

By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service
MIAMI — The chief minister of the Turks and Caicos Islands has been arrested by U.S. federal undercover agents and charged with plotting to use the island chain south of the Bahamas as a base to smuggle narcotics into the United States.

Agents of the Drug Enforcement Administration said Tuesday that Norman B. Saunders, 41, the highest elected official in the British colony of 600 miles (972 kilometers) southeast of Miami in the Atlantic Ocean, and three others, including two high-ranking officials of the Turks and Caicos government, were arrested at a Miami hotel after accepting cash payments from undercover agents. The islands have a population of about 7,500.

U.S. officials said the payment was part of \$50,000 accepted by Mr. Saunders during the past several weeks to protect a proposed base for transshipment of cocaine and marijuana the agents said they wanted to establish on the Turks and Caicos archipelago.

Mr. Saunders was held under \$2-million bail Tuesday evening by a federal magistrate.

Stanley Marcus, a U.S. attorney, said the British government, which is represented on the islands by a governor-general, had been notified of the undercover operation and had cooperated with American officials.

Andrew Barnes, the press counselor for the British Embassy in Washington, said Mr. Saunders and the other officials did not have diplomatic immunity because he was on "private business."

Also arrested and charged with criminal conspiracy in the case were Stafford A. Missick, 47, the minister of commerce and development; Alden L. Smith, 33, a mem-



Norman Saunders, the chief minister of the Turks and Caicos Islands, a British colony in the Atlantic, is escorted by a U.S. official after being arrested in Miami on drug charges.

Poles Appear to Accept Higher Prices

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service
WARSAW — For the third time in three years, the cost of food in Poland has suddenly gone up sharply. But Poles appear to be swallowing the government's latest dose of harsh economic medicine in a mood of sour resignation.

On Monday, the price of bread was raised 30 percent, sugar went up by nearly half and flour and rice now cost 41 percent more than they did last week.

The mood in the shops is very dark, said a Warsaw woman carrying several loaves of bread. "We've been cheated again."

But, she added, "It will take time for people to figure out what this will do to their budgets."

Food price increases have been the traditional spark of popular unrest in postwar Poland, igniting accumulated resentment among workers in 1970, 1976 and 1980. This time, as in the past two years, the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski appears to have finessed its political opposition and avoided significant protests.

Through the state-controlled press and television, the government devoted a month to "social consultations" with the public, arguing the need for higher prices to ease the burden on the state budget caused by large food subsidies and to bring prices into line with production costs.

Then, three days before a scheduled 15-minute, nationwide protest strike called by the outlawed trade union Solidarity, the government agreed to reconsider.

The new official trade union movement, which the government hopes will supplant Solidarity, also had criticized the proposals, and it was to this criticism — not Solidarity's — that the government said it was responding.

Chaiming a tactical victory, Solidarity called off its strike, only to have the government introduce the same increases it had proposed, although they were spread out in three doses over four months rather than all at once. The lowest pensions and some benefits will be raised, but this was not expected to help much.

The Polish people said Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, were deceived once again. "This was manipulation," he said.

Mr. Walesa said he would support and even join any protests that

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- The dollar fell sharply on the strength of Mr. Volcker's comments. Page 9.

Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union, who had visited Italy last week and met with Italian Prime Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany on Monday in Moscow, has been pressing the Soviet argument that there can be no progress in reducing strategic and intermediate-range arms if the United States does not curb its space weapons program.

The Soviet administration official of the Soviet Union was trying to make the Western alliance by using the Strategic Defense Initiative, the "Star Wars" program, as a wedge in the negotiations in Geneva. "It's taken for granted that the Soviet strategy will create wedges in the alliance,"

Gandhi Well Ahead in State Vote in India

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's governing Congress (I) Party was poised Wednesday to claim majorities in all but three of the 10 states of India and one union territory holding state legislative elections.

Early results indicated Mr. Gandhi would consolidate the political base he set for himself in December's landslide parliamentary election.

In many state races, the Congress Party appeared assured of two-thirds majorities or even greater, burying opposition parties demoralized and divided by the earlier parliamentary rout.

While results from some states that split polling between Saturday and Tuesday were still incomplete, late Wednesday, Congress (I) had taken irreversible leads in the Hindi-speaking belt that stretches across northern India, and had won a stunning three-fourths majority

in the state assembly of Madhya Pradesh, in central India.

As expected, the Congress Party lost in the southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, where linguistic pride and regionalism run strong, and in the tiny Himalayan state of Sikkim, where a former Congress (I) chief minister who was dismissed for party indiscipline 10 months ago led a rebel party to victory.

In the mid-southern state of Maharashtra, of which Bombay is the capital, Mr. Gandhi's party was running nearly 2-1 ahead of the opposition.

In Andhra Pradesh, the Telegu Desam Party led by N.T. Rama Rao, a former film idol, appeared assured of a two-thirds majority, while Congress (I) was struggling to win enough seats to remain a recognized opposition party.

The opposition Janata Party was assured of its majority in Karnataka when it won 113 of the first 160 seats declared.

The Congress Party won solidly

in the union territory of Pondicherry and was assured of overwhelming victories in Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

In violence accompanying the elections, at least 50 persons were reported killed in campaign and election-day clashes in the 10 states and one union territory voting. Elections were suspended in scores of districts after assaults on candidates or because of "booth capturing," in which party workers seize polling stations and either destroy ballot boxes or stuff them with bogus ballots.

In Andhra Pradesh, Mr. Rama Rao's linguist-based Telegu Desam party soundly defeated Congress (I) for the third time in two years and consolidated its position as the most formidable opposition party in the country. Telegu Desam removed Mr. Gandhi's party for the first time since independence in the January 1983 state elections and again in December's national parliamentary elections, and later

formed the largest opposition bloc in parliament with 30 members.

For Mr. Rama Rao, 62, the charismatic former screen star, the victory was another negation of the Congress Party's attempts to topple his popularly elected government last summer by luring defectors, allegedly with bribes and promises of patronage.

Dismissed as chief minister in August by a state governor appointed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi before her assassination, Mr. Rama Rao led a "save democracy" campaign and in a surge of public support was reinstated within a month. In the state election, he repeated his colorful campaign tactic of touring the state, slinging cross-legged and saffron-robed on the roof of a 1947-model van and drawing crowds that totaled in the tens of millions.

He appeared to have won a bigger national role for himself and a better position from which to begin his planned national opposition party, which he said will push for decentralization of power and more state autonomy.

The campaigns in two of India's 22 states, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, were dominated by large-scale student protests against a quota system in which more than half of the admissions to universities are reserved by statute for students of the so-called backward castes.

Student protesters, saying that in reality 70 percent of university openings are reserved for backward castes and tribes, forced the closing of many colleges and led statewide strikes, but for the most part the political parties discreetly sidestepped the issue.



An Indian votes in the western state of Rajasthan.

Poles Apparently Accepting Another Food Price Increase

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take place, but he stopped short of calling for a revival of the canceled strike.

Although Mr. Walesa had called off the threatened strike 36 hours in advance, the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, nevertheless later portrayed it as a "failure." Contending that relatively few workers had gotten word of the cancellation, Mr. Urban said that the general absence of factory protests meant that workers simply did not respond to Solidarity's call, a claim the outlawed union disputes.

Asked how the higher prices would affect consumers, Mr. Urban said that they would remove a total of 125 billion zlotys (\$905 million) from their pockets. If so, that will put a sizable dent in the state's 138-billion-zloty budget deficit and offset nearly half the 302 billion zlotys now spent on food subsidies each year.

At the same time, Mr. Urban insisted, the new food prices will raise the overall cost of living this year by only 3 percent. He acknowledged that this low estimate is a figure that "public opinion will not believe," and some observers agreed that his conclusions were difficult to accept.

In a detailed analysis of the Polish economy issued last week through the underground press, Solidarity said that it is doubtful that Polish consumers could bear the added burden of higher food costs.

Since 1982, when the government raised food prices 150 percent "under the shield of martial law," the overall cost of living has grown 420 percent while real income has fallen 24 percent, Solidarity said, describing it as "a situation unique in Europe."

While there is little evidence of real hunger in Poland, many Poles are eating less. Relying on official figures, Solidarity said that per capita food consumption has fallen 15 percent since 1979, now that a typical family spends half or more of its income on food.

At the same time, the analysis said, the state bureaucracy has grown 29 percent over the last four years, much of it due to a huge corps of workers hired to administer the food rationing system.

Move to Prolong U.K. Coal Strike Appears to Fail

The Associated Press

LONDON — Resistance to the end of the British coal strike crumbled Wednesday when hardliners were unable to prevent a return to work at all but a few of the mines where they had succeeded a day earlier.

More than 92 percent of the country's 186,000 miners were back at work Wednesday, the National Coal Board reported. On Tuesday, the official end of Britain's longest and bloodiest national walkout, about 26,000 miners, or nearly 15 percent, had held out.

The holdouts had been demanding amnesty for about 700 miners dismissed for criminal offenses during the 51-month strike, which had started in protest against planned mine closures, or were refusing to cross picket lines set up by militants refusing to end the strike.

In Scotland, where the area leadership voted late Sunday to hold out for amnesty, a conference of shop stewards in Edinburgh reversed the decision Wednesday and ordered the men back to work.

Veto Is Likely On Farm Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

budget priorities and adopting a veto strategy. The Senate can be counted on to sustain such vetoes.

To a unusual degree, Democrats in both houses of Congress have presented a united front in the face of veto threats. Many believe that the more they help publicize problems in the rural United States, the more they can tarnish the president.

Administration officials concede they are worried that increasing exposure of farmers' plight means increasing political danger to the president. "No question that a veto will certainly heighten the risk," said Edward J. Rollins, a presidential assistant.

The officials say that so far, Mr. Reagan's political rating has not been touched by the farmers' anger. They cite a recent survey of rural areas in eight farm states by Richard B. Wirthlin that showed the president's popularity ratings at more than 60 percent, and higher among farmers than nonfarmers.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Garn Reassigned to Discovery Mission

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — Senator Jake Garn of Utah who was to have flown into space this week aboard the shuttle Challenger, will be in the crew of a Discovery mission later this month, the space agency announced Wednesday.

The entire crew of this week's canceled shuttle mission, with exception of a French physician, Patrick Baudry, was named to the crew of the Discovery flight. The mission will combine some of the tasks both the Challenger crew and the original Discovery crew. Dr. Baudry was reassigned to a longer shuttle flight in June. That will give him 30 days in which to conduct a series of medical experiments.

Senator Garn, a Republican, will make the flight as a congressional observer, a role he was to have played on the flight that was canceled because of a design defect in a tracking and data relay satellite Challenger was to carry.

Lange Warns Moscow on Propaganda

SINGAPORE (UPI) — Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand said Wednesday he has warned the Soviet Union against attempting propaganda gains using New Zealand's anti-nuclear stance and expanding its interests in Southeast Asia.

"I have called the Soviet ambassador in New Zealand to my office and told him that our government specifically rejects any voice of commotion from them," Mr. Lange said. "We will not accept it. It is misleading and disinformation."

Asked if the Soviet Union also was cautioned not to expand its military interests in Vietnam, Mr. Lange said: "We have already taken that. We have also had personal meetings with the Soviet ambassador, but we will not seek a promise from the Soviet Union."

Australia Reveals New Caledonia Plot

BRISBANE, Australia (AP) — Four men were charged Wednesday with hostile actions against the government of New Caledonia at Australian counterintelligence agents seized money and an arms cache, a raid on a Brisbane house.

New Caledonia, a French island territory in the southwest Pacific, has been upset by civil disturbances between the native Melanesians, a want independence and European settlers who oppose it. A federal police spokesman said that agents of the Australian Security Intelligence Organization and police found shotguns, automatic rifles and ammunition hidden in 44-gallon (166-liter) drums during a raid Tuesday on a house at Yalla, 43 miles (70 kilometers) south of Brisbane.

The spokesman said three men were charged with accumulating arms and ammunition for the purpose of engaging in hostile activity against the government of New Caledonia. A fourth man was charged with giving money to another person to commit an offense in connection with the case. The names of the suspects were not released.

East Germans Said to Seek Return

BERLIN (Reuters) — East Germany said Wednesday that more than 20,000 former citizens now living in the West had applied to return home complaining of unemployment, loneliness and misery in the capital world.

The daily newspaper Neues Deutschland published what it said were extracts from about 80 letters to the country's leaders asking permission to return. "The Foreign Ministry is ordered to consider the application," it said. Most of those cited were manual workers. Others included a doctor, several technical workers and a schoolgirl who said she was deceived by her parents' hopes.

At least 40,000 East Germans have left in the last year — the biggest wave of emigration since the Communist authorities built the Berlin Wall in 1961, dividing the city and finally sealing the border. Western diplomats said the temporary relaxation of strict visa regulations appeared have encouraged further applications to emigrate, many from people in key areas of the economy.

Greece to Buy U.S., French Fighters

ATHENS (AP) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said Wednesday Greece has signed letters of intent for the purchase of 40 U.S.-made F-16C and 40 French-made Mirage 2000 jet fighters to update its force.

Greece may also buy an additional 20 combat aircraft at a later date, said the prime minister, who also serves as defense minister. The purchase is expected to total around \$2 billion, Mr. Papandreu said. Greece also plans to build four new frigates for its navy and five land craft at Greek shipyards.

"Our country is under a permanent, continuing, intense threat from our neighbor and ally, Turkey," said Mr. Papandreu. "This problem isn't recognized even within the framework of the Atlantic alliance."

For the Record

A former board chairman of United American Bank of Knoxville, Tennessee, Jake F. Butcher, and two associates, Jesse A. Barr and Gen W. Ridenour Jr., have been indicted on tax fraud charges, the Justice Department announced Wednesday.

The trial of the Philippines armed forces chief, General Fabian C. Verano, and 25 others for the murder of the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., was suspended Wednesday for the second time in two weeks because of a lack of witnesses.

The U.S. State Department hailed on Wednesday what it called a dramatic improvement in U.S. ties with Mozambique and said that U.S. policy was aimed at reducing Soviet influence in the Marxist nation in southern Africa.

A jury at London's Old Bailey Court on Wednesday found three people in London bombings during a 1981 campaign by Irish guerrillas. A sentence will be announced later.

The U.S. Senate has confirmed President Ronald Reagan's nomination of Max M. Kampelman, a Washington lawyer, John G. Tower, a former U.S. senator from Texas, and Maynard W. Glitman, a career diplomat.

Iceland's 5,000 fishermen have gone back to work after the government intervened to end a 15-day strike that had paralyzed the country's big industry. The fishermen had demanded an 80-percent monthly wage increase but settled for a 30-percent increase.

In Palm Beach, Florida, a freighter, the Mercedes I, which had been beached behind a seaside home since a November storm, was hauled Wednesday and salvage officials said it would eventually be sunk to create an artificial reef.

Governor Robert D. Orr of Indiana is suing the U.S. House Representatives over its refusal to seat Richard D. McIntyre, a Republican who is the certified winner of a disputed Indiana congressional election over the incumbent Democrat, Frank X. McCloskey.

Voters in Burlington, Vermont's largest city, handed the nation's 10 Socialist mayor, Bernard Sanders, a second re-election victory. At least communities approved resolutions calling for immediate action against acid rain.

Senate Panel Votes to Trim Arms Budget by \$79 Billion

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down without a Republican consensus for a month.

Cuts to Be Considered

Jack Nelson of the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington: "The White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, said Mr. Reagan 'would have to' consider any cuts approved by Congress."

Mr. Regan's comment is the first indication the president might accept military cuts if approved by a bipartisan congressional majority. It may be the "wink" Republican senators say they need from the White House before voting on a budget package that would include further military cuts.

Mr. Regan suggested that the president himself would not publicly acknowledge that he might accept additional military spending reductions. Asked whether the president would consider a \$10-billion cut if approved by a bipartisan majority, Mr. Regan said: "I suppose he'd take a look at it. He would have to."

Reminded that the president has never said he would consider accepting such reductions, Mr. Regan

2 U.S. Justices, Senate Get Threatening Letter

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Two Supreme Court justices and Sen. Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, have received identical threatening letters "to 5 you dead," according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The letters were received by D'Amato, Justice Harry A. Blackmun and Justice Lewis F. Powell at about the same time a gun came through a window in Blackmun's apartment in Arlington, Virginia, on Thursday. Baker, a spokesman for the said Tuesday.

In Amman
we delight in our traditional
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So will you.

HOTEL JORDAN
INTER-CONTINENTAL



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MESSAGE FOR MOSCOW — Protesters in New York stage a sit-in at the Soviet Mission to the United Nations to protest the treatment of Soviet Jews, which protest organizers called "a new wave of anti-Semitism and barbarism." About 180 people, 120 of them rabbis, were arrested for disorderly conduct after crossing a police line.

Farm Crisis Burns Through the Prairie In 10 States, Hot Lines Are Busy With Calls for Help

By Ward Sinclair
Washington Post Service

WALTHILL, Nebraska — There's a fire burning out here on the prairie, the fire of a farm economy in deep trouble, but one would never know it for all the outward tranquility.

But when you come to the old hotel in Walthill and go up to the second-floor offices where Judy Dye holds forth, the smell of the prairie fire becomes pervasive.

"Have you ever sat down, Tom, and worked out just what you want to happen?" she is saying to the farmer at the other end of the telephone line.

"O.K.," she said. "Let's get you some immediate help — the heck with Legal Aid. I would definitely see a bankruptcy attorney. Yes, it's like going to a specialist in medicine."

Every day is like this for Ms. Dye. Having been through a farm foreclosure herself, she knows the emotion and distress that drive farmers to call her.

Farm crisis hot lines, now set up in at least 10 states, are a phenomenon of the economic distress in agriculture. The hot lines, financed through churches, rural advocacy groups, contributions and some public money, are part of a new network that is showing farmers where they can turn for help, if there is any hope of help.

The Nebraska hot line was started last October and Ms. Dye has had little rest since.

"The callers are getting more desperate, because their notes are coming due," she said. "The rural banks seem to be our prime problem. What we're hearing now is that they're really tightening up, even on farmers who aren't overdue, and leaving them no money to pay all their local bills. That is what is going to bring so many of them down."

Not all of this involves money, however. As Ms. Dye explained, the trauma of losing a farm that has been in a family for generations is making flinders of rural

strength. The results are estranged children, marital breakups, alcohol and physical abuse, depression of the spirit.

"I see a real correlation between the breakup of the farm and the breakup of the marriage," she said. "Believe me, I've been there."

"We find that quite often the man gets in a quandary over the problem," she added. "He becomes immobilized. The woman assumes a role she's never had before and she becomes very angry at the husband, angry that she is the one who is carrying on because he can't."

The farm crisis hot lines, wherever they are, produce messages that sound like broken records.

Over in Iowa, at Rural America's Des Moines office it was late in the evening and Dan Levitas, who has manned the hot line for more than two years, responded to a call. A farmer, tentative and afraid, wanted to know what could be done to combat pressure from his Production Credit Association, which was ordering him to sell out.

Mr. Levitas heard him out and treated him softly and kindly. The farmer's wife came on the line to write down the names of lawyers and farmer-counselors. She wrote down what Mr. Levitas told them about the credit association's apparent abuse of its rules.

"We're getting a lot of these PCA calls," Mr. Levitas told the family. "They want to make you feel that this is your fault. It isn't your fault, and there are a number of things you can do to deal with this."

Mr. Levitas sighed deeply and shrugged after he hung up the phone.

"That was fairly typical," he said, "but each call has a mix of emotional distress and information need. Of course, we also get calls involving very serious emotional stress, the threat of suicide or family trouble. We just learned the other day that in three counties of southwest Iowa, suicides are up 38 percent."

"This whole thing is blowing families apart," he said, "and who knows when it will end."

U.S. May Ask Asians to Assist Nicaraguan Rebels

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House is considering a bid to friendly Asian countries to help channel aid to the Nicaraguan guerrillas, according to a Reagan administration official.

The official said Tuesday that the request was being weighed along with other means of supporting the rebels, as the Reagan administration seeks to persuade Congress to release \$14 million in covert funds for the rebels.

Another official said the administration also was considering more joint military exercises with Honduras and an increased concentration of naval power off the Nicaraguan coast to step up pressure on the country's Sandinist government.

Another possibility being weighed by the administration is to help the rebels in the form of "humanitarian aid," such as food and medicine.

In the last few weeks, President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz have begun to press for congressional action in support of the guerrillas. Congress voted last year to halt further distribution of covert aid, but it allocated \$14 million, saying that the money could not be released until Congress voted to do so after Feb. 28. The measure is expected to be taken up in April.

"We have got some very good ideas" from Capitol Hill, the administration official said, "and I would think that by the end of the week we will have a legislative formula which we will seek to promote between now and the end of April."

Legislators have voiced doubts about the use of third countries to channel American aid to the guerrillas, but one official termed this a "promising" possibility and said that "Asian countries" were under consideration. The countries were not identified.

It was left unclear whether the Asian countries were to pass on aid provided directly by the United States or assist the rebels out of their own resources.

The official who spoke about the guerrillas said the White House was considering not only those with military ties to the United States, but also those "where we don't have any military assistance programs."

"There are countries that might have an interest in freedom wherever it might be," he said. "They

might be inclined to provide money."

According to law, countries purchasing equipment and weapons from the United States are barred from transferring them to another country without approval. But congressional aides concede that the issue becomes fuzzy when a country receiving American economic aid sends money or other assistance to another country.

Although the official declined to identify the Asian states being considered, congressional aides said that countries such as Thailand and Taiwan could face congressional opposition — and aid to them could be held up — if they helped the Nicaraguan rebels.

Within recent months, Honduras and El Salvador are reported to have replaced the United States as sources of aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. At the same time Israel also

has reportedly increased its aid. All three countries, which have denied aiding the guerrillas, are dependent on U.S. aid.

Honduras Gets Transcripts — Nicaragua's leaders have delivered to Honduras top-secret transcripts of talks they held with the United States in Mexico last year, senior Honduran officials have disclosed, according to a Reuters report from Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital.

Diplomats said the move was the latest indication of efforts by Nicaragua to improve relations with Honduras, the Reagan administration's closest ally in Central America. The two neighbor nations have at times appeared to be on the brink of war.

Top Honduran officials said Tuesday that the transcripts were handed to their Foreign Ministry three weeks ago, just before the

four-nation Contadora group of Latin American states, which is seeking a peace agreement in Central America, was to meet in Panama.

Honduran officials said that acceptance of the transcripts did not indicate the country was changing its anti-Sandinist position or moving away from the United States.

One Honduran official said that Nicaragua's stated intention in handing over the documents was "to show how difficult it is to hold talks with the United States."

Nicaraguan Dissident Freed

José Urbina Lara, 24, a Nicaraguan whose arrest Dec. 24 at the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua triggered the collapse of a regional peace meeting, was released Tuesday by the Nicaraguan authorities and sent into exile in Colombia, United Press International reported from Managua.

Apartment Blocks to Be Razed in Chile After Quake; Typhoid Warnings Issued

United Press International

SANTIAGO — Officials in one Chilean city ordered the demolition Wednesday of apartment blocks damaged by the country's worst earthquake in 25 years. In another, they ordered mass vaccinations and warned of an outbreak of typhoid if water and electricity were not restored.

About 145 people were killed, 2,000 were injured and more than 165,000 were left homeless Sunday when the quake struck central Chile and its Pacific coastline, reg-

istering 7.3 on the open-ended Richter scale.

In the coastal cities of Valparaíso and San Antonio, most of the population slept in the streets in makeshift tents Tuesday night, for the third successive night, fearing the collapse of weakened buildings.

In the seaside resort of Viña del Mar, officials ordered the demolition of two blocks of heavily damaged eight-story buildings.

The mayor of San Antonio, Domingo García Huidobro, ordered officials to carry out mass vaccinations against typhoid.



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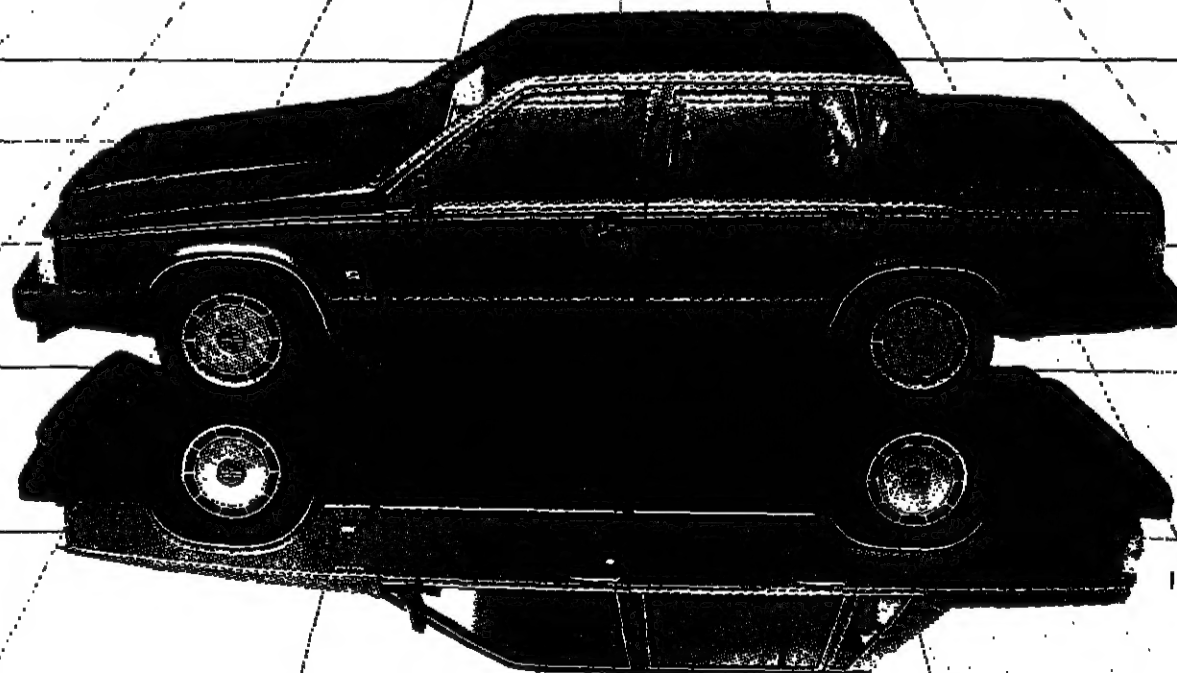
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U.S.-Japan Whaling Pact Is in Question

By Philip Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. district judge, in a victory for conservationists, has ruled that the Reagan administration is required under law to impose economic sanctions on Japan for violations of international whaling restrictions.

The decision by Judge Charles R. Richey appears to overturn a U.S.-Japanese pact last fall that would have enabled the Japanese whaling industry to skirt a world-

wide whaling ban that is to go into effect next year.

A Commerce Department spokesman said the Reagan administration plans to seek an immediate stay of the decision, pending an appeal.

"Obviously, we're jubilant," said Mark Cheater, wildlife legislative director of Greenpeace, a conservation group. "We feel it's a landmark victory for whale conservationists and a clear signal that pirate whaling is not tolerated by the United States."

Alan Macnow, spokesman for the Japanese whaling industry, criticized the decision as a "rather narrowly based" legal interpretation. "It appears," Mr. Macnow said, "that Judge Richey was rather unaware or unconcerned that the whales hunted by Japan are no longer in danger of extinction or even depletion. Richey has an established reputation as an environment-oriented judge."

The dispute touches on sensitive issues of U.S.-Japanese trade relations and the role of Congress in

the application of U.S. foreign policy.

Greenpeace and 11 other conservation groups sued last year to block the agreement between the Commerce Department and Japan, contending that the pact was unlawful and too lenient.

The federal law involved is the Packwood-Magnuson amendment, added to the Fishery Conservation and Management Act in 1979. It provides that violators of International Whaling Commission restrictions are subject to a 50-percent cut in rights to fish in U.S. coastal waters.

Only that provision, according to conservationists, strengthens the whaling commission's hunting limits, since the 40-nation body has no enforcement power.

The Commerce Department argued before Judge Richey that Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige should decide whether and when to apply the sanctions by certifying a violation to the president.

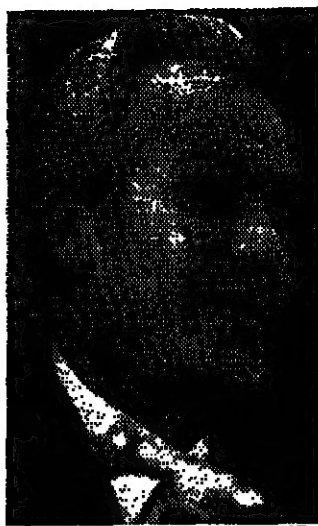
Judge Richey disagreed, saying, "It is inconceivable to this court how the secretary can reconcile his decision not to certify... Japanese sperm whaling with the clear purpose, intent and history of the law he is charged with enforcing."

The International Whaling Commission voted in 1982 to declare a worldwide ban on commercial whale hunting, effective next year. A ban on hunting sperm whales, effective this season, was approved as a first step.

The commission's action followed strong pressure from environmentalists. The scientific staff of the commission reached no agreement in its conclusions. Japan objected to the ban that, under the commission's rules, grants it an automatic exemption from the limits.

Last fall Japanese whalers began the new sperm-whale season, exempt from the international moratorium but subject to the Packwood-Magnuson sanctions.

By ordering the sanctions into effect, Mr. Macnow said, "Richey is saying the Japanese cannot exercise a right contained in the treaty."



Oleg G. Bitov

Soviet Editor Accuses CIA In Pope Case

Reuters

MOSCOW — A Soviet literary newspaper editor who returned to Moscow last year after defecting to Britain said Wednesday that Western agents kidnapped him to testify against a Bulgarian accused in a plot to kill Pope John Paul II.

Oleg G. Bitov, 53, wrote in the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta that Western intelligence agents seized him in Italy after he uncovered signs that the West was behind the assassination attempt on the pope in May 1982.

Mr. Bitov disappeared while in Italy to report on the 1983 Venice Film Festival and later arrived in Britain. Last September he appeared at a Moscow press conference, at which he alleged that the British had abducted him after mistaking him for a spy.

He has since written in Literaturnaya Gazeta, of which he is cultural editor, that he was given mind-altering drugs and forced to write anti-Soviet articles for the British press.

Mr. Bitov said the Western agents wanted him to testify against Sergei I. Antonov, an official of Bulgaria's state airline in Rome, who was arrested in 1982 on suspicion of complicity in the attempt to kill the pope.

He wrote Wednesday: "Antonov's case is a villainous provocation organized by the CIA in alliance with the reactionary press and supported by efforts of Western special services to hide their involvement in the preparation of the attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II."

Mr. Bitov said that inquiries made by Literaturnaya Gazeta and Bulgarian officials into the true circumstances had driven the plotters to the brink of exposure.

"So they then resorted to a new gangster-like method," he said. "They abducted the weekly's correspondent and for almost a year held him so as to force or bribe him to testify against Sergei Antonov and to slander Socialist countries."

Mr. Bitov also wrote that Mr. Antonov was in poor health in prison, alleging that the Bulgarian was being given the same psychedelic drugs as British agents administered to himself.

Bonn Opens Campaign To Widen East Bloc Ties

Genscher's Trips to 5 Capitals Is Called A Basic Shift in Diplomatic Tactics

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BONN — After enduring a period of estrangement imposed by the Soviet Union, West Germany has apparently started a new diplomatic offensive to improve relations with its East European neighbors. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's tour through Moscow, Warsaw and Sofia this week, following earlier visits to Prague and Bucharest, is intended to dispel the impression that the Soviet Union can freeze Bonn out of East-West diplomacy as punishment for deploying Pershing-2 nuclear missiles on its soil.

Mr. Genscher's trip is also aimed at defusing the propaganda attacks accusing Bonn of seeking to regain East bloc territories that were once part of the Third Reich. West German officials expect the hostile charges to intensify in the weeks leading up to the 40th anniversary, on May 8, of the defeat of Nazi Germany.

But policy-makers in Bonn said Mr. Genscher's quest for dialogue with all East bloc states also reflected a more fundamental change in Bonn's diplomatic tactics toward Eastern Europe.

By pursuing a policy of building separate relationships with East bloc states across the board, Bonn believes it can deflect the kind of intimidation from Moscow on individual capitals that led to the cancellation of trips to West Germany last year by the leaders of East Germany and Bulgaria.

Mr. Genscher's meeting Monday with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, is considered a success in Bonn regardless of the content or tone of their exchanges. A senior official said, "Other Warsaw Pact states will now see that our days of isolation are over and it is no longer politically troublesome to talk with us."

Mr. Gromyko warned Mr. Genscher against West German involvement in the proposed U.S. space-based defense system, and the official press agency Tass issued a critical report on Mr. Genscher's positions.

At the same time, the West German government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl sees a possibility to extract greater cooperation from

East Germany by making the Communists authorities there "feel the competition" from East bloc allies eager to reap the potential economic benefits of dealing with Bonn, officials said.

Last September, after several months of rapprochement between the two Germanys at a time of protracted East-West tensions, the East German leader, Erich Honecker, bowed to Soviet pressure and canceled his long-awaited trip to West Germany. Later, Bulgaria's leader, Todor Zhivkov, also dropped plans to visit Bonn.

The experience reminded the Kohl government not only that it must work with Moscow if it hopes to restore détente with Eastern Europe, but that too much emphasis on the German-German relationship evokes poisonous suspicions throughout the rest of the East bloc.

Bonn officials said they realized now that the exaggerated expectations aroused by the glare of publicity on the two Germanys only contributed to the pressures on Mr. Honecker to put off the visit.

Since that time, East Germany has acted with great caution in its approaches toward Bonn and has dutifully, if reluctantly, joined its East bloc allies in the campaign against Bonn's alleged territorial designs on Eastern Europe.

With East Germany still shying away from enhanced ties with Bonn, Poland has become one of the key priorities in West Germany's new diplomatic approaches toward the East bloc.

Last week, Chancellor Kohl sought to alleviate tensions with Warsaw by rebuking rightist members of his party who insist that postwar borders are still undecided and that Silesian areas of western Poland are still German. In his annual state of the nation address, Mr. Kohl said West Germany accepted present frontiers and would faithfully abide by its treaties signed with Soviet bloc states.

Chancellor Kohl's conciliatory statements prepared the ground for Mr. Genscher's six-hour stopover in Warsaw on Wednesday. The visit is expected to lead to a full-fledged official visit soon by Mr. Genscher, who postponed a trip to Warsaw in November.

Radio Payola Is Back As Sales of Records Boom

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Sales of records have begun to boom once again across the United States, ending a four-year slump that was painful for musicians, singers and the recording industry. But along with this commercial revival, payola is back in a big way.

According to sources in the music and broadcasting business, U.S. record manufacturers are paying more than \$50 million a year to a small group of freelance record promoters around the country to get public exposure for their records and have them listed among the top hits of the week in trade newspapers.

Much of the \$50 million is spent legitimately, according to radio and record industry sources. But a sizable portion — nobody

knows how much — goes for under-the-table payments to program directors and other executives at key radio stations in some cities.

Some of these "independent promoters," said Rick Sklar, an industry consultant and former programmer at station WABC in New York City, are largely "money conduits," who, by making regular payments to radio executives, gain control over the stations' play lists.

James Carnegie, publisher of Radio Business Report, an industry newsletter published in Arlington, Virginia, said that "it's done mostly in cash" and appeared to involve millions of dollars annually in transactions between a " Mafia-like network" of independent promoters and employees of radio stations and record manufacturers.

Current and former employees in the radio industry corroborated these allegations, but spoke on condition that they not be identified.

Recording company executives said in interviews that they did not condone payoffs to station employees, if in fact they were being made. Radio executives said their rules prohibited such payments.

Independent promoters who were questioned either denied making the payments or refused to discuss the matter. In Congress, the staff of the House subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations concluded last year that it could find no abuses, but many in the industry say that its investigation was superficial and missed evidence.

Allegations involving improprieties by some of the promoters have centered on two points:

First, money paid by some of the promoters has been used to bribe — with cash, drugs, automobiles, real estate and other items — employees of selected stations broadcasting the "Top 40" disks who agreed to add records that were not hits to their play lists or to report fictitious plays on the air.

Second, some independent promoters have kicked back portions of the money to employees of record companies.

In 1960, after disclosure that certain disk jockeys were accepting payments for playing new records, Congress banned the acceptance or payment of bribes designed to promote the broadcast of records. The term used to describe such payments brought a new word into the American lexicon: payola.

After those scandals, major stations took from disk jockeys the authority to select the records they broadcast and assigned it to specialists, known as program directors and music directors, who were prohibited from taking payola.

Although many in the industry acknowledge that payola was probably never fully extinguished, they say it has surged dramatically in the last two years because of a comeback at many FM radio stations of the "Top 40" format of broadcasting.

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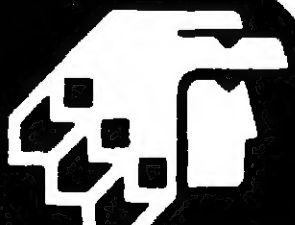
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Belgian Shrine Damaged

Reuters

BEAURAING, Belgium — Architects protesting the planned visit of Pope John Paul II to Belgium have seven off the hands of a statue of the Virgin Mary that draws an annual pilgrimage to this southern Belgian town. John Paul is due to pray at the shrine on May 18.

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17.30	THE LUCY SHOW	
18.30	CHARLIE'S ANGELS	
19.30	SKYWAYS	
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Deficit's Consequences

The American trade deficit is widening again, the January figures show. Last year's deficit was a record by a wide margin, with imports running \$123 billion ahead of exports. This year, with the dollar's exchange rate higher than ever, it will probably be even larger. Trade deficits on this scale are unprecedented in economic history, and no one really knows what the full effects will be. But important changes in the traditional patterns of American trade are becoming visible.

It is not only the volume of imports that is larger than it has ever been. The composition of these imports is also quite different. Until a couple of years ago, America imported chiefly consumer goods and oil; it exported capital goods — mostly industrial and business equipment, usually at the high end of the technology ladder — and farm products. But within the past two years America has changed from an exporter of capital goods to an importer.

Still more startling, the imported equipment increasingly comes from the most advanced areas of technology. Stephen S. Roach, an economist for Morgan Stanley, the investment banking firm, points out that last summer, the latest three months for which detailed figures are available, the United States imported \$69 billion worth of capital goods (excluding cars and trucks) and that nearly two-thirds of it was

classified as high technology. What was it specifically? Computers, office machinery, communications equipment and instruments.

A tremendous boom of private business investment in computing and communications equipment began about a decade ago. With the high dollar, the proportion of this equipment supplied from abroad has been rising dramatically. Does this mean that U.S. producers in these crucial fields are becoming less competitive? Not necessarily. Much of this imported gear is being produced abroad by American companies, with American technology and management but foreign labor. The United States, in the geographical sense, is no longer as dominant a source of supply for advanced electronics as it was earlier in this decade, but the American companies that make these products are another matter. The trade numbers alone do not tell much about their standing, for the companies are now operating with little regard for national boundaries.

The huge trade deficit means that America is living well, for the present, on a flow of goods for which it has not paid. This is a pleasant time for consumers. But the wave of imports is changing the structure of American industry, and the effects are no longer limited to aging factories with obsolescent technology.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Help Latin Democrats

With the inauguration of President Julio Maria Sanguinetti on March 1, democracy has been restored to Uruguay after nearly 13 years. Uruguay becomes the sixth South American country in less than six years to shed military rule, and further progress is on the way. On March 15 an inauguration in Brasilia will end 21 years of military rule in Latin America's biggest nation. The constitutionalist current that began in the Andes has triumphantly swept eastward to the Atlantic.

Uruguay's democrats, like others across the continent, inherit a difficult legacy of repression, recession and debt. But its people are also buoyed by a belief that there is nowhere to go but up. They launched democracy's return in 1981 by daring to reject at the polls the military's offer of an authoritarian constitution.

Some military regimes, Brazil's in particular, brought economic development, but in the end they have all proved political and financial

failures. Everywhere the democrats are being served with the bills for the generals' excesses. That is unfair, but private bankers, and even the International Monetary Fund, cannot be expected to give much weight to unfairness. For Washington, however, the political goal of sustaining democrats should be primary.

Any of the presidents assembled in Montevideo last Friday could elaborate on the particulars. They stagger under the burdens placed on their economies by high interest rates and the strong dollar. They need fresh infusions of public and private capital to offset the flow of funds to the United States. And they know that undue pressure for austerity could compromise democratic survival.

The Reagan administration, with its power to complicate or ease the Latin democrats' plight, expresses pleasure at the democratic developments. It needs to do more than that.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Fight Narcotics at Home

The latest reports indicate that Colombia's war on the drug trade may be faltering. This is ominous, since Colombia is the funnel of most of the South American cocaine that flows to the United States and Europe.

Spurred by the assassination of its minister of justice, Colombia conducted a prodigious anti-trafficker campaign last year, losing 140 policemen to gunmen and starting to extradite major suspects to the United States, since drug-bought corruption immunizes them from prosecution at home. Yet a fugitive trafficking suspect has just proclaimed his defiance of Colombian law on local television, and identified coca plantations as a patriotic protest against "American imperialism." A new study by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives concludes about Colombia that it has "not yet demonstrated a serious resolve to confront the major traffickers."

Certainly Colombia and other countries involved in the drug trade have a heavy responsibility. The burden on them is not of their own making. It results from the immense demand for drugs generated primarily by the U.S. market. Still, neither the source of their discomfort nor the difficulty of the task relieves them of the obligation to enforce the law vigorously.

At the same time, as the House Foreign Affairs study, "U.S. Narcotics Control Programs Overseas: An Assessment," makes clear, the United States is itself lagging. The

study's first general recommendation goes right to the point: "The United States should better demonstrate its own commitment to the fight against narcotics, including spraying domestically the herbicides it urges other countries to use on illicit crops, increasing asset seizures and wiretaps, devoting adequate resources to the agencies involved in anti-narcotics work, and prosecuting narcotics offenders to the fullest extent of the law."

The matter of resources is a litmus issue. Some aspects of enforcement are bound to come hard. For instance, the U.S. system does not make it easy to ensure tough sentences for the big offenders. But why is there a "lack of coordination between responsible U.S. government agencies, poor program management and a lack of support from U.S. agencies' headquarters in Washington for their front-line officer in the field"? Why are there only an "obviously inadequate" 16 agents of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration in Colombia? Why do they lack secure telephones? Why have there been no recent aerial surveys in the four big producing countries "despite repeated requests from U.S. embassies"? And how long will the State Department countenance a situation in which "narcotics assignments are viewed with distaste from a career standpoint"? For these lapses there can be no excuses. The war on drugs starts at home.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Disruption Is Unprecedented

The Worldwatch Institute has taken a second look at the "State of the World" and found new reason to be concerned about the population growth that is straining resources. It postulates that "human population growth may now be driving climatic change." The evidence is strongest in Africa. But there are implications for every part of the Earth as tropical forests are depleted, arable lands turned to deserts, temperate-zone forests de-

pleted by overharvesting and pollution. "Although human activities have always altered the natural environment, the scale of disruptions in the late 20th century is unprecedented," Lester R. Brown, the project director, concludes. There is no doubt about the world today will not survive unless leaders pay more attention to resources and undertake the costly, complex task of "restoring the natural systems that ultimately sustain all societies."

— The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR MARCH 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Boxer Dies After London Bout
LONDON — Curly Watson, the former middleweight champion of the army and navy, who hailed from Chatham and who was knocked out by Frank Inglis, middleweight of Birmingham, in a boxing contest at Wonderland, Whitechapel, died at about 1:30 yesterday morning [March 6]. For nine rounds, Watson was a good leader on points. In the tenth round Inglis sent his opponent to the floor with a right-hand swing on the jaw. Watson arose, but Inglis put the right hand on him again. Still Watson came up. Then an upper cut put him down for the full count. He was carried to his corner unconscious. Two doctors were summoned. By their orders Watson was carried to the dressing-room, where every effort was made to restore animation, but without effect. Inglis was arrested by the police.

1935: Dollar Talk Scars Wall Street
WASHINGTON — The New York Stock Exchange was given a mid-day inflationary whiff [on March 6] as a result of a news agency misinterpreting the remarks of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was not until a White House statement was issued, giving assurance that no further devaluation of the dollar was contemplated, that the market returned to its routine. During a press conference, the President was asked if he felt the time had come to stabilize commodity prices. He said they were still too low to relieve the debt structure. Asked if this meant a further dollar devaluation, the President laughed and shook his head. As a result, a news agency reported that the President felt that the dollar was not sufficiently low, rather than that the price of commodities is not sufficiently high.

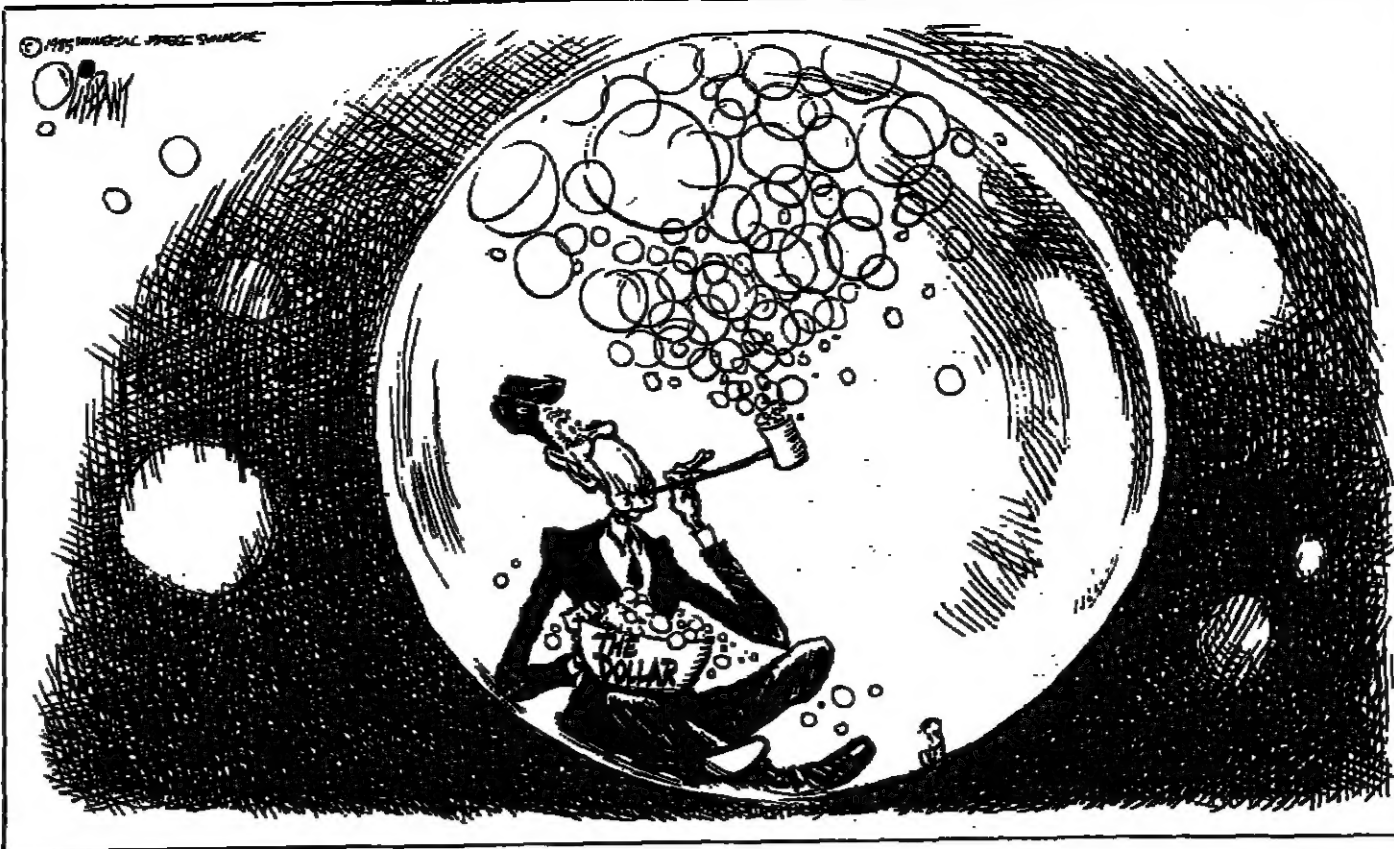
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Proposal: Apply Reserve Ratios to Control Flows

By Nicolas Krul

GENEVA — The troubles that swamped the world economy in the 1970s, leaving behind a debris of monetary, fiscal and trade dislocations, policy conflicts and slower economic growth, have vastly expanded the bureaucratic structure that seeks to restore an international balance. But the summits, groups, committees and working parties, far from alleviating economic ills, have increasingly become the knife's edge on which private markets teeter in alternating spasms of hope and agony.

There is little reason to expect that traditional economic diplomacy will change things. As long as America continues to be the world's economic locomotive, it is both tempting and possible to paper over the inability of present bureaucratic tools to bring about international cooperation and adjustment. History, however, shows that such expediency rarely pays off. Financial hegemony can prevail for a time, and prosperity can be generated in the short run, but the future is shaped by "real world" consistencies over the longer term. Indeed, pressures to restore a sustainable balance are building up right now.

Sustained deviation of exchange rates from long-run purchasing power parities is forcing the United States into protectionism and over-con-

tration in the non-tradable goods sectors. Western Europe and Japan are developing an excessive dependence on export-led economic growth, and the non-oil developing countries are squeezing debt-service obligations out of a trade surplus that is worryingly cyclical. Meanwhile, the critical function of international resource allocation is being performed by financial asset preferences rather than by comparative advantage.

Excessive exploitation by the United States of its dominant financial position will further enlarge its ballooning external liabilities and eventually pose grave problems for both the Federal Reserve and the domestic U.S. economy. The consequences will be felt elsewhere. Already, monetary policy in Europe is undercut by capital exports and the consequent elevation of real rates of interest.

Neither the meeting of the finance ministers of the five leading industrial countries in Washington last January nor Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's recent visit to Washington produced a serious joint effort to grasp the initiative in the free-trade foreign exchange markets. Clearly, then, until a system of complementary economic policies is worked out,

the elements that spontaneously formed distortion and instability should be curbed unilaterally.

A solution cannot be found in an unsustainable two-tier exchange rate system, or in more-or-less coordinated central bank intervention in the exchange markets. Since the markets will not and rules cannot as yet provide the necessary curbs, constraints upon the sources of economic instability. Joint European control over the volume and use of international capital flows through variable reserve requirements on both international bank assets and liabilities would limit instability in one critical area.

In the past, proposals to regulate international capital flows largely aimed at providing an optimal level of international liquidity. Use of the reserve ratio would seek efficient use of capital, although it could be used for liquidity purposes as well.

By effectively lowering the return on purely financial lending abroad, and by raising the cost of purely financial borrowing overseas, the reserve ratio would largely insulate trade and domestic policies from short-term financial distortions. In effect, it would be an extension of

familiar domestic monetary policy operations to the international sphere. It would seek to maximize the real income of the world as a whole rather than the return of a number of privileged players in the game.

Given the leadership position of the United States, much of the difficulty encountered in efforts at international cooperation arises from the juxtaposition of the longer-term welfare of the world economy and short-term U.S. interests. But the regulation of capital flows is always less costly in real terms than errors in resource allocation or loss of output and capacity. Fiscal measures can always be used to round up additional savings, but jobs and markets, once lost, cannot be so easily restored.

Without the support of the United States there can be no escape from unilateral policies when the market or the rules cease to work. Europe would do well to opt for the limitation of purely financial flows as a means of returning to currency stability, normal real rates of interest, freer trade and the full contribution of finance to sound economic growth.

The writer is general manager of Gulf and Occidental Investment Company in Geneva. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Action on the Budget Deficit Becomes Less Likely

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Prospects for dealing effectively with the U.S. budget deficit are slipping away. The situation is not yet irretrievable, but some of the momentum the Reagan administration had going after the election has evaporated.

Political attention drifted away from the deficit to the need to deal with an immediate crisis in the farm community. Influential congressmen demand more cuts in defense spending and fewer in domestic programs than Mr. Reagan prefers.

"What we get now will have to be a bipartisan product, and the question is whether [Congress] can agree on anything the president can agree to," a key policymaker says.

The performance of the economy has also proved a distraction: It is hard to get politicians to focus on the long-range dangers of a \$200-billion deficit while economic growth accelerates and the Dow-Jones index flirts with new daily highs.

So for the moment the administra-

tion seems almost immobilized on its major policy objective of getting the deficit reduced. Yet the urgency of deficit reduction is underscored by the extraordinary performance of the dollar. This in turn is causing serious problems for major American exporting industries and for industries that compete with imports.

Even IBM, which cannot be accused of being an inefficient producer, has not been immune to the burden of the high dollar — a burden that economist C. Fred Bergsten likens to a 40-percent tax on exports.

The trade deficit is stimulating protectionist sentiment that even a free-trade-oriented administration will find hard to resist. And the trade deficit, which is likely to continue for a long time, will be exacerbated so long as the budget deficit promotes high interest rates and a high dollar.

Getting a start on deficit reduction is a very important symbol to

give the rest of the world "because even as your own policymakers say, the deficit is unsustainable in the long run," Jean-Claude Paye, secretary-general of the OECD, said after a visit with U.S. officials this week.

The interrelation of the trade deficit, interest rates and the dollar's exchange rate is more generally accepted as a fact of life among top Reagan administration officials now than it was before the switch that brought Jim Baker to the Treasury Department and Donald Regan to the job of White House chief of staff. But the intellectual acceptance of the connection has not brought today's policymakers any closer to a solution.

"The danger," says an insider, "is that the adverse effect [of the overall dollar] on domestic producers is such that we will be pressured into some non-market reaction."

One quick fix that some American companies have been touting is a sur-

charge of, say, 20 percent on imports. The administration, although opposed to such a tax, has not been above using it as a threat in negotiations with Japan and others. Most trade experts agree that it would be hard to find a worse idea: A surcharge, which does not deal with the underlying matters of relative efficiency and exchange rate problems, would invite retaliation. Some contend that it would boost the dollar rate even higher by bringing a quick improvement of the trade balance.

Yet the surcharge has a certain appeal. Timothy W. Stanley, president of the International Economic Policy Association, puts it this way: "Something can and must be done about the trade deficit — in addition to, not in lieu of, cuts in the domestic deficit — in the short term, even if in some instances that involves thinking about the heretofore unthinkable."

The administration is bracing to resist such pressures, and it thinks it will be able to hold them off. It stuck to its guns — and deserves credit for doing so — in abandoning "voluntary" quota limits on Japanese cars.

Despite reports to the contrary, there has been no change in its basic opposition to massive U.S. intervention in exchange markets to bring the dollar down. White House officials are willing to see the European intervention heavily if they choose. That keeps the markets on their toes and denies speculators a one-way bet.

Ultimately, Reagan administration officials expect the dollar to ease away from its peaks. But that will require "a change in the fundamentals" — that elusive \$50-billion reduction in this year's budget deficit (not so much for the \$50 billion itself but for what the step promises in future years) and a resurgence of European economic growth.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Just a Soviet Game of Chess Politics

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Capitalism's vice is that it turns everything — even a woman's first historic run for the White House — into cash. Communism's vice is that it turns everything — even chess — into politics.

Americans think chess is a game. The "Great Soviet Encyclopedia" defines it as "an art appearing in the form of a game." Like all art under socialism, it is to be turned into an instrument of the state.

Said Nikolai Krylenko, commissar of justice, in 1932: "We must finish once and for all with the neutrality of chess. We must organize shock brigades of chess players and begin the immediate realization of a five-year plan for chess."

Consider the Karpov affair. On Sept. 10, 1984, the world chess championship begins in Moscow. Both players are Soviet citizens: the champion, Anatoli Karpov, vs. challenger Gary Kasparov. To win, one must win six games. Draws do not count. After nine games, Mr. Karpov is ahead, 4-0. An astonishing lead.

Mr. Kasparov launches the most relentless war of attrition in the history of chess. He deliberately forces draw after draw — at one point 17 in a row — to exhaust the older and frail champion. On Nov. 24 Mr. Karpov does win a fifth game, but he will not win again. On Dec. 12 Mr. Kasparov wins his first. The score is 5-1.

Then come 14 more draws — and something extraordinary happens. Mr. Karpov, known for his metro-morphic logic and unshakable composure, loses game 47, playing "as though in a daze," according to a chess master, Robert Byrne. In game 48 the champion loses again. The score is now 5-3.

By this time, says another expert, Anatoli Karpov "looks like Chernobyl." The Russian leader, Konstantin Chernenko, looks bad at 73,

but Mr. Karpov is 33. Still, he has lost 10 kilos (22 pounds) and did not have very many to start with. He is close to collapse. He is about to fall, as Nabokov's fictional champion, Luzhin, fell into what the novelist called "the abyssal depths of chess." And Gary Kasparov is on the brink of the greatest chess comeback ever.

And on the brink both men will stay. For on Feb. 15 the president of the international chess federation, who is under great pressure from Soviet authorities, shows up in Moscow and declares the match a draw — and over.

Mr. Karpov is saved by the bell, except that here the referee rang it in the middle of a round and at an eight count. Why? One can understand the Party wanting Mr. Karpov to win in 1978 and 1981, when the challenger was Viktor Korchnoi — defector, Jew, all around troublemaker. Trotsky at the chessboard. But Mr. Kasparov?

He is a good Soviet citizen, a party member and not known for any politics. But he is half Armenian and half Jewish. Until age 12 his name was Gary Weinstein. He is no dissident, but he is young (21) and independent. He is not reliable.

Mr. Karpov, who needed to be named only once, is twice the conqueror of Mr. Korchnoi, holder of the Order of Lenin, ethnically pure (Russian) and politically pliant (a leader of the Soviet Peace Committee), he is the new Soviet man.

And he receives the attention fitting so rare a political commodity. He says he was told of the match's cancellation over the phone in his car. Cellular service is not widely available in the Soviet Union.

This is the third time that Soviet authorities have tried to undermine Mr. Kasparov's shot at the championship. In 1983 they stopped him from traveling to his quarter-final match in Pasadena, California. The

official reason — later pressed into service for the Olympics — was "lack of security." Only a sportsmanlike opponent and accomplished chess official (they rescheduled the match without penalty) saved him from defaulting in the candidates' round and losing his chance to challenge Mr. Karpov. But challenge he did. The finals were held in the prestigious Hall of Columns in the House of Unions until Mr. Kasparov's rally in the 47th game. Soviet authorities then moved the match to the Hotel Sport outside the city center. (Like moving from Carnegie Hall to a gin mill in Poughkeepsie," says Larry Parr, editor of Chess Life magazine.)

I interpreted the move to mean that Mr. Chernenko was about to die, since the Hall of Columns is where Soviet leaders lie in state. I was insufficiently cynical about Soviet behavior. The reason was not to bury Mr. Chernenko but to save Mr. Karpov. The move took eight days — eight otherwise illegal days of rest for Mr. Karpov.

It did not help. Mr. Karpov was too far gone. Mr. Kasparov destroyed him the very next day in the 48th game. Soviet officials then made sure it was the last.

A month ago I would not have believed all this myself. Fix the biggest chess match in the world? Steal the championship from one Soviet citizen for a marginal propaganda gain? In broad daylight?

We must be careful. Unfortunately episodes like these tend to fuel paranoia about how far the Soviets will go in relentless pursuit of even the most speculative political advantage. Next thing you know someone will claim that the KGB got the Bulgarians to hire a Turk to shoot the pope to pacify Poland.

The writer is a senior editor of The New Republic. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Yes, Erosion In Ethiopia Is Germane

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Ping a wine glass at your next dinner party and invite the company's attention to soil erosion in Africa. Very briefly, perhaps, you may be able to quiet the table. But your spouse is not going to let you do it again soon.

Actually, a part of the U.S. government did ping a glass, so to speak, and invite the company's attention to soil erosion in Africa back in 1978. Lester Brown relates in a new Worldwatch Institute study, "State of the World 1985," that the Agency for International Development reported that Ethiopia was losing a billion tons of topsoil a year. It forecast "an environmental nightmare unfolding before our eyes... a result of the acts of millions of Ethiopians struggling for survival."

In due time the nightmare arrived, in Ethiopia and elsewhere in Africa. Television injected it into the mainstream of Western consciousness.

Lester Brown suggests that what Americans and others reacted to so instinctively and generously was not simply the spectacle of suffering but the spectacle of a systemic breakdown, a continent-wide overload of historic dimensions: too many people, too little food and now the possibility that population growth is driving climatic change — the number of people seeking to survive on marginal land is drying out Africa.

Is he right? A premonition is in the air that the deterioration is beyond the reach of relief or development, that the laws of progress have been suspended across broad swaths of Africa and that the tragedy is in train. It is a tragedy that African leaders may be unable to do anything effective about.

We foreigners, meanwhile, will put in some conscience money and will continue to address the South Africa question, politically more urgent and potentially rewarding. Otherwise, we may quickly remove Africa from the list of places of full engagement and slip into an undeclared policy akin to battlefield triage, in which the wounded, least first to those with the best chance to survive.

Perhaps this represents an over-reading of the African scene. Certainly it represents a fundamental revision of an American outlook on the Third World that was blooming as recently as 10 or 15 years ago.

I return to Lester Brown, whose book of 1972, "World Without Borders," caught many of us in a mood of readiness to explore new and cleansing modes of cooperation for peace and development.

This, and a pro-environmental wave, helped produce Jimmy Carter's victory over Gerald Ford in 1976. Later came an Africa policy emphasizing a strong and positive American role in a continent on the upswing.

In public opinion as well as policy, the pendulum has since swung back toward a focus on a great-power political framework. This has happened for reasons little related to Africa.

Few foresaw, for instance, that the "flickerings of universal consciousness" spotted, approvingly, in the 1970s by Stanley Hoffman of Harvard University would come to settle not so much on economic development as on nuclear survival.

All the same, the effect on attitudes toward Africa has been substantial, and events in Africa — the East-West proxy contests, the famine, the state of headlong deterioration — have reinforced the trend.

In the 1970s the idea came that Africa would profit greatly from a grand North-South "dialogue" to oversee a redistribution of international income and economic opportunity, but the idea went nowhere.

It was replaced in the 1980s, at least in official American eyes, by the idea that the marketplace should be allowed to do its magic. But in Africa the promised fruits are not yet in view. Nor was there established in the more upbeat years a broad-based American political coalition able to see adequately to the continent's need for aid, credit and trade.

Still, the coalition that has been assembled is at least something. Assorted softhearted and hardheaded groups, both in and out of the Reagan administration, have an interest in the continent's welfare.

There may be no great ideas going but there is no fence around Africa either. It is part of the world, part of us. Ping that glass.

The Washington Post.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Frightened in Seoul

As a member of the American delegation that accompanied Kim Dae Jung on his return to South Korea, I would like to present some facts.

Our delegation served to demonstrate that there are people in America who disagree with a foreign policy that supports dictatorships. We believe in the worldwide practice of democracy and civil rights. We did not go to South Korea to interfere in that country's internal affairs. Giving public support to a world leader and a citizen of South Korea should not be construed as such interference.

We were aware of the lessons to be learned from Benigno Aquino's return to the Philippines. Raul Manglapus, former foreign minister and later a senator in the Philippines, was a member of our delegation.

We perceived — and continue to see — one principal threat to Mr. Kim's life: the leadership of the South Korean government. In its claim to "protect" him, that leadership wanted to separate him from his American friends. His "safety," it is claimed by South Korean spokesmen, was their reason to separate us at Kimpo International Airport.

Yes, physical force was used. At least 50 members of the security

forces in plainclothes violently divided our delegation, holding most of us on the gangway while others forcefully separated our chairman, Ambassador Robert E. White and Representative Edward F. Feighan, from Mr. Kim and his wife. It was a frightening experience for the delegation.

Some minor easing of the military regime may satisfy apologists for South Korea's government, but it does not alleviate the oppression of the people, the leadership of the church, labor, civil libertarians and opposition political parties. The Feb. 12 elections, which barred the democratic leadership from running or campaigning (mostly by house arrest), still registered strong opposition to President Chun Doo Hwan.

Of all the things we saw and heard, what impressed me most was the repeated warning that although the United States is highly regarded and South Korea is much indebted to it, it is fast losing respect and trust because of its government's support for Mr. Chun's repressive regime.

I believe we played a major role in Mr. Kim's survival on his return. Our concern now is not with the airport incident but with his future safety and the future of Korean democracy.

ROBERT J. SCHWARTZ
New York.

هذا من الأصل

SCIENCE

IN BRIEF

Sweat Bees' Anti-Aphrodisiac Studied

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Watching a male sweat bee mate with a female sweat bee, Penelope Kukul, a Cornell University entomologist, noticed that, once they had mated, the female seemed to lose her appeal to male bees.

Dr. Kukul knew it had been suspected that male sweat bees could recognize and remember the odors of their mates, she reported in *Science* magazine. But the males would have to learn an incredible number of odors to avoid their past mates.

Since male sweat bees also tend to avoid females that have mated with other males, Dr. Kukul suspected that the males might deposit a pheromone after mating, an odor or liquid that would be a signal to other male bees — in effect, an anti-aphrodisiac.

With the aid of Professor George Eickworth, Dr. Kukul treated nylon females, extracted from dead bees. The stronger the concentration, the more males were attracted, but once a male was visited by a male, the number of suitors fell dramatically.

Hearts Kept Alive After Brain Death

OSAKA, Japan (AFP) — A team of Osaka University medical experts say they have kept the hearts of "brain-dead" patients alive for up to 54 days. The team said at a meeting of researchers in Osaka that it was the world's first such experiment.

The experts, led by Dr. Toshiyoshi Sugimoto, said they kept six hearts alive for between 9 and 54 days with the aid of a hormone that maintains a certain level of blood pressure. Normally, the heart stops beating a few days after the brain's death.

Carbohydrate Snack for Some Dieters

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (AP) — One candy bar a day or an English muffin eaten as part of a low-calorie diet should satisfy the brain's need for carbohydrates and could help people lose weight, according to a study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

About half of all fat people crave sugar or starch and eat between-meal snacks because these foods increase levels of brain chemicals that improve their moods, said Dr. Judith Wurtman, who conducted the latest in a series of studies of the subject with her husband, Dr. Richard Wurtman. The study was published in the *International Journal of Eating Disorders*.

Judith Wurtman said people who "clearly are eating the food because of a biological need to improve their feelings" can lose weight if they go on diets that let them satisfy their cravings. She suggests a low-calorie diet except for one snack a day that would satisfy the demand for carbohydrates.

Prenatal X-Ray Cancer Link Backed

BOSTON (AP) — Children exposed to medical X-rays in the womb face about two and a half times the usual risk of cancer, and even low doses of radiation may be harmful to the unborn, according to a study at the National Cancer Institute. The researchers said their findings might be used for setting radiation exposure standards for pregnant women.

The effects of prenatal radiation have been the subject of decades of debate. Though the latest research found a statistical link, it did not conclusively prove that low-level radiation during pregnancy increases the odds of cancer later.

"I don't think anything definitive can be said from this study because of the small numbers involved," said Dr. Elizabeth B. Harvey, the research director. The study, published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, was the first conducted on twins. Doctors once routinely used X-rays to see if women were carrying twins.

Amniocentesis Substitute Developed

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Michigan scientists are working on a cheaper, less-complicated substitute for amniocentesis, a technique used to check a fetus for inherited abnormalities such as Down's syndrome.

The new test involves taking a blood sample from the mother and isolating cells from the fetus that migrate into the mother's bloodstream. The test can be done when the fetus is eight weeks old.

The two Michigan State University professors who developed the test, however, say the analysis takes hours, so it is not yet practical for general use. Dr. Harold Miller, one of the two, said the researchers were working on reducing the time needed for the test to five minutes, using lasers and a computer system.

World's Sweetest Substance Could Be Key in Taste Research

By Sandra Blakeslee
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The three-dimensional structure of the sweetest substance known has been determined, a feat that promises to shed light on how the molecules of some substances interact with human taste buds to produce the sensation of sweetness.

The compound, thaumatin, comes from the katemfe bush, which grows in West African rain forests. Its structure, full of wildy shaped loops, is described in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

The research was led by Sung-hoon Kim, a chemistry professor at the University of California at Berkeley. He was assisted by Marcos Hatada and Abraham de Vos.

Of all the senses, taste is the least understood. An enormous variety of widely different compounds, including natural sugars, artificial sweeteners, amino acids and inorganic compounds such as formaldehyde, can elicit a sweet taste.

A compound tastes sweet when some of its molecules bind to sweet receptors on taste buds, on the tongue. The receptors initiate nerve impulses to the brain, which recognizes the stimulus as an encounter with something sweet.

A barrier to studying sweetness has been that it takes a lot of most sweet compounds to elicit a sweet taste. Sugar and saccharin, for example, will bind to many receptors on the tongue, including those for temperature and pressure, as well as to the sweetness receptors.

But the taste buds can detect thaumatin as sweet at extremely low concentrations. Molecule for molecule, it is 100,000 times sweeter than table sugar and 600 times sweeter than aspartame, the major ingredient of the artificial sweetener known as NutraSweet or Candarel. The taste buds can detect thaumatin at the same concentration as that at which hormones are active, one molecule in a million.

Professor Kim writes that this should prove useful for isolating the many properties people associate with sweetness, such as speed of onset, intensity, a feeling of saturation, lingering time, aftertaste and influencing other tastes or flavors.

To study taste receptors, Professor Kim said, the receptors must be stimulated with pure, active chemical compounds of known structure and shape. Thaumatin is the first such substance to be described in this fashion. It is a protein that belongs to a rare class called taste-active proteins. Most proteins have little or no taste.

The large thaumatin molecule consists of 207 amino acids. Using X-ray crystallography, in which a crystal of thaumatin was X-rayed and its atomic structure deduced from the patterns observed, Professor Kim and his colleagues learned that the molecule had two structural features: long sheets of amino acids, resembling the slats of a flattened wine barrel, and two regions of complicated loops.

Professor Kim said the loops were structurally similar to other potent proteins, such as snake venom and ragweed pollen, that also bind to specific receptors.

It is "nearly irresistible," he said, to suggest that the thaumatin loops are the molecular structures that lock onto sweet taste receptors on the tongue, but this theory has yet to be proved.

A similar analysis, now under way in Professor Kim's laboratory, of the second sweetest known substance may help prove the theory. The substance, monellin, is another taste-active protein. It comes from another West African bush, *Monselin* and thaumatin, Professor Kim said, seem to share five regions of identical amino acid sequences.

By comparing the three-dimensional structure of monellin with that of thaumatin, he said, it may be possible to discover which segments of the molecular loops produce sweet receptor binding.

Both sweet proteins have potential commercial value as low-calorie sweeteners or as blueprints for designing artificial sweeteners based on a better chemical understanding of the sense of sweetness.

Boning Up on Smithsonian's Skeleton Collection

By Dena Kleiman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — There are 30,000 skulls in the Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. T. Dale Stewart Jr. knows them all.

An anthropologist at the museum since 1924, Dr. Stewart, 84, has probably studied more chin bones than anyone else at an institution that is said to have the world's largest research collection of human skeletons.

He is theoretically retired. But he shows up for work every day and is one of the Smithsonian's best guardians of institutional trivia and cranial intrigue.

"You see that fellow over there?" he announced, pointing to the case of one of many skulls on his file cabinet. "It's 45,000 years old."

Dr. Stewart's office is on the third floor of the National Museum of Natural History at the end of a dusty corridor filled from floor to ceiling with human bones, mostly American Indian and Eskimo.

At once macabre and intriguing, these remains help document human existence and seemingly confirm the anthropological maxim about North America: that humans' appearance on the continent was relatively recent.

The museum's collection of North and South American human fossils dates back 12,000 years, providing the earliest evidence of humans on the continent. Since Dr. Stewart rose from temporary aide to become the museum's director in 1962 he has traveled the world in search of older bones and other morphological rarities.

When it came to identifying the war dead in Korea, the Pentagon sent Dr. Stewart. When a set of bones was discovered at the bottom of a well in Manassas, Virginia, Dr. Stewart found the clues that determined who the dead man was — a Prohibition-era bootlegger whose assailant had remained at large because there had been no proof that the bootlegger had died. When the U.S. Army discovered a mass grave in Europe and questioned whether it was a result of some modern-day atrocity, it was Dr. Stewart who laid the incident to rest: They were bones from the Franco-Prussian War.

This passion began in his youth, when he and a friend worked at his parents' pharmacy in Delta, Pennsylvania, unearthed arrowheads and shards of Indian pottery along the banks of the Susquehanna River. His friend, later an archaeologist at the Smithsonian, helped Dr. Stewart secure his first job there. Dr. Stewart later attended medical school at Johns Hopkins University, where he graduated in 1931, and returned to the Smithsonian.

Most recently he has been assessing a mass of bones from Egypt. He figures they are 20,000 years old. Asked what is his field of expertise, Dr. Stewart responded firmly: "Mankind."

Timed-Release Local Anesthetic Developed

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Scientists say they have developed a technique for developing a local anesthetic in timed-release "microcapsules" so that it works for up to 40 hours with a single injection.

The technique should relieve chronic or surgical pain without hindering healing, said one of the developers, Dr. Anthony Kirkpatrick, assistant professor of anesthesiology at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

Using the technique would require less anesthetic and so would be less costly, the scientists said.

The method involves enclosing tiny droplets of a drug in membranes resembling those of a human cell. The idea is at least 20 years old, but Professor Haynes said the droplets he and Dr. Kirkpatrick developed can carry much greater amounts of drug than previously developed particles, generally known as liposomes.

When a local anesthetic is injected, it spreads to surrounding tissue. To increase the effect and duration of the drug's action, a higher dose may have to be given. Higher doses, however, can produce dangerously high blood levels of the drug and can lead to convulsions and heart problems, Dr. Kirkpatrick said.

Fossils Link Tarsier to Egypt

New York Times Service

LONDON — A researcher excavating fossil beds in Egypt has found what he believes to be jaw bones indicating an African origin for the tarsier, one of the smallest and least known primates, according to the *British Journal of Natural History*.

The big-eyed, nocturnal tarsier has two leg bones that serve as springs, enabling it to leap from tree to tree, and with adhesive pads on its toes it can stick to whatever it lands on. The only tarsier-like fossils had been from Asia, North America and Europe.

Now Dr. Ewyn L. Simons of the Duke University Primate Center in Durham, North Carolina, who for 20 years has excavated a 33-million-year-old deposit in the Fayum fossil beds southwest of Cairo, has found evidence that he said "puts the earliest apes, monkeys and tarsiers together in Africa," suggesting that early tarsiers were an intermediate stage between early and higher primates. Modern tarsiers are native to the Philippines, Malaysia, Borneo and the Celebes. Finding a tarsier fossil in Africa was "a complete surprise," Dr. Simons said.

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Stocks Jittery in Slower Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were rapidly losing ground late Wednesday as investors weighed new testimony by the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 10.71 to 1,281.14 about an hour before the close.

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

Declines led advances by a 9-to-5 ratio among the 1,955 issues traded.

Volume amounted to about 94.57 million shares, compared with 98.24 million in the like period Tuesday.

In new testimony Wednesday, Mr. Volcker said a sharp decline in the dollar would endanger the present economic situation. However he did not predict a decline in the dollar and again called for cuts in the federal budget deficit.

Mr. Volcker told the House Budget Committee present conditions do not allow for easing of credit controls. He said he did not know what credit stance the Fed would adopt in the future. He repeated that the Fed stopped easing and said that does not mean it is tightening.

Alfred Harris of Josephthal & Co., St. Louis, said the modest retreat of the past few sessions is a prelude to another move toward and finally through 1,300.

He said the Volcker testimony indicated interest rates will not go much higher due to

worries about worsening the dollar situation. Mr. Harris said he expects to see lower interest rates later in 1985.

He said the next advance in the stock market will be broad, as many stocks benefit from the low inflation environment.

Some analysts say stocks will be unable to make much progress until bonds snap out of their slump.

A Merrill Lynch analysis said a reverse in the long-term rates may take place in late spring due to improved inflation news, a reduction in money growth and the possibility of lower energy prices.

One uncertainty that could worsen the situation, the publication said, is a sharp drop in the dollar, which would bring upward pressure on rates and revive worries over inflation.

Occidental Petroleum was near the top of the active list and up a fraction following a block of 2.7 million shares at 28 1/2.

Phillips Petroleum was up a fraction at midday after a block of 450,000 shares at 49 1/4.

Scheering-Plough was lower at midday. An analyst reportedly issued a sell recommendation on the stock.

Elsewhere in the oil group, Unocal, Mobil, Exxon and Chevron were lower at midday. Indiana Standard and Texaco were higher.

Heritage Communications was higher at midday. The cable TV company will buy 1.37 million of its own shares from Equitable of Iowa Cos.

Technology issues weakened with IBM, Digital Equipment and Hewlett Packard lower at midday. Texas Instruments and Motorola also lost ground.

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WALL STREET WATCH

Advice That Might Outwit The Rise and Fall of Dollar

By EDWARD ROBBACH

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With the muscle-bound dollar kicking sand now in every other currency's face, memories of just how much a pantywaist the greenback used to be have faded like a sunset in winter.

And exactly a year ago this week, after a month-and-a-half decline that flexed the dollar down to what turned out to be its 1984 low, buy lists on Wall Street began to bulge with stocks of multinationals and other companies whose profits would strengthen in the climate of a weakening U.S. currency.

But these so-called dollar plays turned out to be bad bets, with issues such as Caterpillar Tractor bulldozing down to around \$30 a share now after topping \$50 last spring.

An analyst sees more investors buying stocks unscathed by a strong dollar.

"While many of us have hoped the dollar plays would work, the non-dollar plays, if you will, remain on hold," observes A. Marshall Acuff Jr., portfolio strategist at Smith Barney.

He thinks this favoritism in the market will continue if the U.S. currency's strength is sustained, with an increasing number of investors "coming around to participate in stocks that are relatively unscathed by a strong dollar."

Individual issues he sees benefiting over coming months are Tribune Co., Ryland Group and Marion Laboratories, in addition to utilities, regional banks and selected multiline insurance companies on Smith Barney's recommended list.

Yet, Mr. Acuff does recommend some exposure now to stocks that would gain "by a loss in the dollar's momentum." There is the drug group, which he points out would need only stabilization in the dollar to produce better results through currency translation. Also, there's the "deep-dollar plays." And he notes that a stock that has remained on the firm's buy list is Caterpillar.

FRANCIS H.M. Kelly, chairman of the investment policy group at Oppenheimer, also believes investors are likely to focus on equities that do not come into direct competition with imports.

"Once the dollar decline begins," he says, "market leadership can then center on sectors that will enjoy pricing power, improving foreign earnings, faster unit growth or widening margins."

Asked when the dollar will weaken, Stefan D. Abrams, chairman of the firm's stock selection committee, replied: "When people least expect it."

Stocks he recommended when it does happen are Alcoa and Chesapeake Corp., along with Pfizer and Warner-Lambert in the drugs. Generally, he also likes the bank stocks, emphasizing Bank of Boston, "under a cloud but statistically very cheap." Other issues he mentioned are Macy and U.S. Tobacco.

"But I'm not wildly bullish now on stocks," Mr. Abrams cautioned. "The Fed has stopped pumping and the market's breadth will narrow."

E.P. Hutton expects the dollar to decline 15 to 20 percent in 1985, yet research director Thomas B. Stiles is positive about Wall Street and suggests that investors "stay with the winners of the 1980s — but get more aggressive within the favored groups."

A sector Hutton aggressively recommended in early January is semiconductors. "In a sense, the semiconductors represent, in today's world, an ideal play on sentiment regarding the economic outlook," Mr. Stiles said. "What steel was to the economy in the 1960s, semiconductors are in the 1980s."

Michael A. Gumpert, who covers the semiconductor industry for Paine Webber, also recommends the group, but cautions that the stocks could still go 5 to 10 percent lower in a flat overall market.

The trigger for a big rally, he said, will be a major recovery in orders. "That didn't happen in February, but it could in March," he added. "The question is when, not if. One day in the next two

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

BTR Lifts Profit By 62%

Target Dunlop Nears U.S. Sale

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — BTR PLC, reaping benefits from its acquisition of Thomas Tilling PLC, topped its own forecast Wednesday by announcing a 62-percent increase in 1984 pretax profit.

Meanwhile, Dunlop Holdings PLC, the rubber-products company fighting a takeover bid from BTR, confirmed press reports that it is at "an advanced stage" in negotiations for the sale of its U.S. tire unit to a group of U.S. investors including executives of the unit. Dunlop did not dispute a report that the U.S. group would pay about \$120 million and assume debts of \$60 million.

The sale would help reduce Dunlop's debt of nearly \$400 million (\$424 million). The unit was sold Dunlop shares 5.5 pence higher to close at 51 pence each on the London Stock Exchange as investors reacted to the news that BTR would have to sharply increase its bid, a share swap valuing Dunlop at about 22.6 pence per ordinary share, or a total of \$32.5 million.

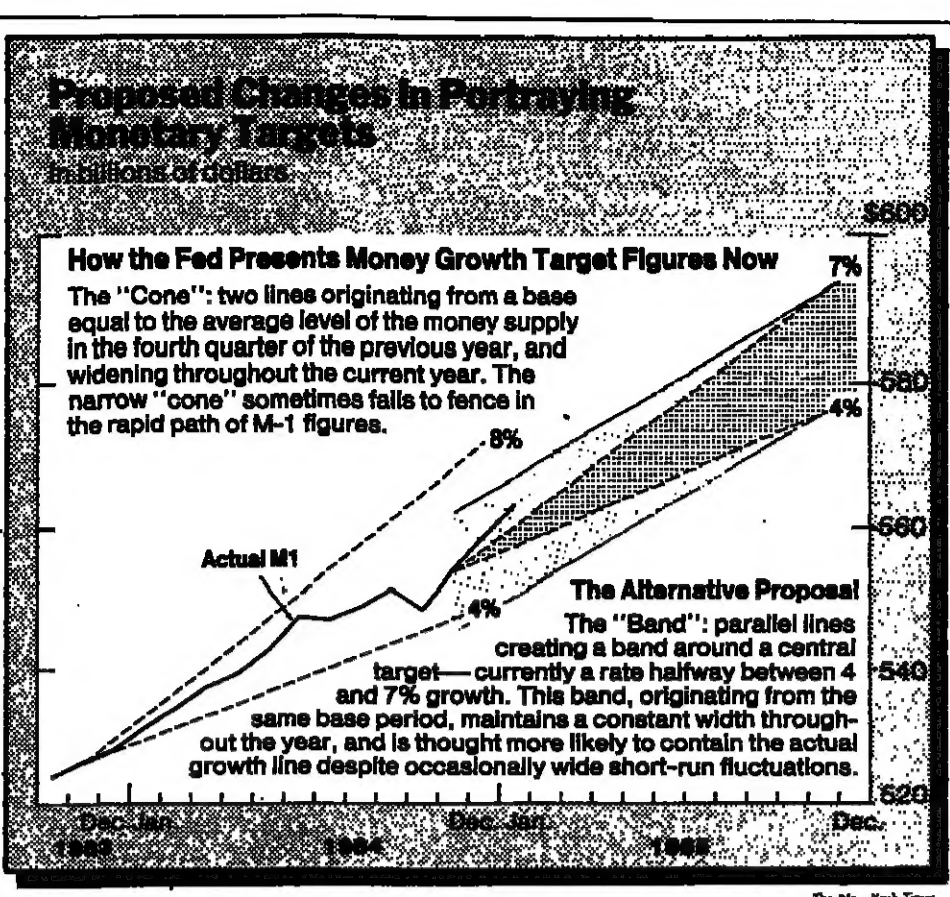
BTR, a London-based industrial conglomerate, said its pretax profit surged to £284 million from a restated £176 million in 1983. The result was £14 million ahead of BTR's January forecast and helped lift BTR shares 23 pence to close at 667 pence on the London exchange.

More than half the profit advance relates to Thomas Tilling, an industrial holding company acquired in mid-1983 for £660 million. The 1983 results included only a six-month contribution from Tilling. In addition, a change in accounting for exchange-rate translations accounted for about £14 million of 1984's advance.

Earnings per share rose to 36.6 pence from 25.4 pence, while BTR sales ballooned 77 percent to £3.49 billion.

Sir Owen Green, BTR's chairman, said in an interview that trading profit grew 108 percent in the construction division, 80 percent in energy and electrical, 42 percent in both industrial and consumer-related, and 86 percent in financial.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)



Debate on Fed's Targeting Heats Up

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A long-simmering and technical debate in professional journals over the way the Federal Reserve presents its monetary targets has now entered the arena of practical economic policymaking.

Some analysts think the U.S. central bank may be on its way to embracing a new method of defining and portraying its targets for money growth. Proponents say such a change will greatly enhance U.S. economic performance.

Others, however, suspect the Fed has little intention of changing its method and will use the issue this year as a smoke screen behind which it will conduct an overly expansionist policy motivated by political and economic expediency.

The issue, in the Fed's vernacular, is whether the traditional "wedges" or "cones" used by the central bank to portray its targets should be supplanted by "parallel bands."

This seemingly small distinction is important, for the "wedge" provides little room for the Fed to maneuver in the early months of the year when the wedge's boundaries are extremely narrow.

The more important, related issue, however, is "base drift." This is a question of determining from what point the wedges — or parallel lines — are drawn.

Although the idea has appeared in the academic literature for at least a decade, it was only last month that the proposal to change existing practice attracted public attention.

The challenge was contained in the annual report of President Ronald Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers, which offered an alternative

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

New Envoy to U.S. Says Japan Must Open Markets

By John Burgess

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The new ambassador to the United States has promised to work to open Japanese markets further to U.S. products and said his government's past efforts to do so "have not been sufficient."

"We owe to the United States our own prosperity," Nobuo Matsunaga said Tuesday. "I believe it is our own responsibility to open up more (of) our domestic market to foreign products."

Mr. Matsunaga will arrive in Washington late this month, as negotiations to a head over sales of U.S. telecommunications products in Japan. That has been one of the thorniest trade disputes between the countries in recent years.

Offering generally conciliatory words during a time of heightened trade tension, Mr. Matsunaga stressed Japan's long friendship with the United States and ways his country had benefited from the postwar economic and military or-

der the United States created. He offered no specifics on how trade could be liberalized, beyond noting that his government is working on a variety of market-opening measures that soon will be made public.

Mr. Matsunaga, 62, a career diplomat who will be serving his first tour in the United States, said Japan has no desire to continue the trade imbalance that resulted in the United States' \$34 billion trade deficit with Japan last year.

He played down common expla-

Volcker Says Fed Ends Easing of Monetary Policy

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Paul A. Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve, Wednesday warned that excessive growth in the U.S. money supply could re-ignite inflation and said that the Fed had stopped the easing of monetary policy undertaken last fall.

His comments brought a swift reaction on foreign-exchange markets, where dealers said the dollar fell sharply on the belief that the Fed may tighten money-supply growth to prevent a new inflationary spiral.

In testimony to the House Budget Committee, Mr. Volcker said that growth of reserves and money in the United States has been "at quite a high rate recently." Nevertheless, he explained, had ceased the progressive easing of monetary policy and been more cautious.

He said the present situation was unlike the conditions last fall when the Fed began easing. "Now we have indications of stronger economic growth and stronger money and debt growth than in the fall," he said.

Mr. Volcker told congressmen, "We stopped the progressive process of easing. I didn't say we went into reverse."

Explaining the Fed's action, Mr. Volcker said a number of factors that may not last are helping to hold down price increases. The strong dollar and import competition have exerted downward pressure on prices in some manufacturing and mining industries, he said.

He also cited commodity price declines, including petroleum and several raw materials. "Beyond fostering sustainable growth, money creation cannot re-

lease resources to meet investment and federal needs," Mr. Volcker said.

Such excessive monetary growth would ignite inflationary fears undermining capital inflows and creating adverse implications for interest rates. "The risks of more inflation and less growth over time would be increased, not reduced," he said.

Turning to the dollar, Mr. Volcker said, "The dollar has gone up so much recently you could have a retracing of that without inflationary consequences."

But he stressed that a 10-percent to 15-percent decline in the dollar's value would be tolerated only if other factors considered by the Federal Open Market Committee in setting monetary policy were also going well.

In a reference to the U.S. budget, Mr. Volcker warned that credit markets already have discounted the likelihood that Congress will make small budget cuts, and they will therefore react adversely if the reductions were not large.

He repeated his belief that if

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

Dollar Declines Against Pound on U.S. Policy Fears

The Associated Press

LONDON — The dollar Wednesday made modest gains against all key currencies in nervous European trading but fell against the British pound when remarks by the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, were taken as a hint of tighter monetary policy.

In London, the pound closed at \$1.0725, up from \$1.056 on Tuesday. In Frankfurt, the dollar closed higher at 3.4235 Deutsche marks, from 3.417 DM previously. In Paris, it ended at 10.4805 francs, up from 10.4575 francs, and in Tokyo, the dollar finished at 261.275 yen, up from 260.75 yen earlier.

European banks unloaded \$4 billion in three days last week to check the dollar's record gains, but were not sighted in the markets Wednesday, dealers said.

"I believe concerted action ended last Friday," a senior Frankfurt dealer commented.

Currency Rates

Latest interbank rates on March 6, excluding fees.
Official Rates for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M.

	Amsterdam	Brussels	Frankfurt	Milan	Paris	New York
1 U.S. dollar	2.3635	2.3635	2.3635	2.3635	2.3635	1.0000
100 U.S. dollars	236.35	236.35	236.35	236.35	236.35	100.00
1 British pound	1.6360	1.6360	1.6360	1.6360	1.6360	0.7564
100 British pounds	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	75.64
1 Swiss franc	0.7363	0.7363	0.7363	0.7363	0.7363	0.6756
100 Swiss francs	73.63	73.63	73.63	73.63	73.63	67.56
1 Japanese yen	0.007363	0.007363	0.007363	0.007363	0.007363	0.006756
100 Japanese yen	0.7363	0.7363	0.7363	0.7363	0.7363	0.6756

Source: Reuters. 1 U.S. dollar = 100 cents. 1 British pound = 100 pence. 1 Swiss franc = 100 centimes. 1 Japanese yen = 100 rin.

Interest Rates

March 6

	1 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
U.S. Treasury bills	7 1/8%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%
U.S. Treasury notes	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%
U.S. Treasury bonds	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%

Asian Dollar Rates

March 6

	1 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
1 U.S. dollar	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100 U.S. dollars	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Key Money Rates

March 6

	1 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
U.S. Treasury bills	7 1/8%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%
U.S. Treasury notes	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%
U.S. Treasury bonds	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%	7 1/4%

Ripples Spread From Closing of Securities Dealer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The closing of E.S.M. Government Securities Inc., a little-known securities dealer in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, has begun to ripple throughout the U.S. financial system.

A number of local governments, as well as financial institutions, that had lent the company more than \$1 billion face losses and financial hardship, according to E.S.M.'s court-appointed receiver and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The city of Beaumont, Texas, for example, was put on a credit-watch list by Standard & Poor's Corp. because of a loan of \$20 million to E.S.M.

There also were signs that E.S.M.'s losses, stretching over eight years and possibly costing investors \$250 million to \$300 million, might push the U.S. government to rein in a business that until now has been almost unregulated.

E.S.M.'s problems follow other failures of government-securities dealers in recent years, which also caused large losses for banks and other creditors.

In fact, some customers of Lion Capital, a New York broker that collapsed under similar circumstances last year, may have moved to doing business with E.S.M., according to Michael Wolensky, the

regional administrator for the SEC in Atlanta.

E.S.M.'s closing Friday and the court order on Monday that put it into receivership are starting to disclose a trail of mismanagement and possible fraud, according to SEC officials and Thomas Tew, a securities lawyer who is the court-appointed receiver for E.S.M.

Mr. Tew is a partner in Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg, Manley & Casey.

The company, part of a group of financial entities, appears to have been hiding huge losses by its government securities unit in another unit called E.S.M. Financial Group Inc.

"It appears that E.S.M. was moving its transactions through the Financial Group, and that the Financial Group was where the losses were buried," Mr. Wolensky said.

While E.S.M. was losing millions annually, said Mr. Tew, it was paying million-dollar bonuses to its officers, leasing a number of Mercedes-Benz and Jaguar automobiles for its executives and paying salaries of \$500,000 a year to officers.

E.S.M. was founded in 1976, in its first year of business, 1976.

He also said the company's officers had taken loans from E.S.M. totaling \$30 million, with \$10 million more in unpaid accrued interest. He said the company was able to do business in this fashion for

nearly eight years because of the way it ran its transactions through E.S.M. Financial.

Meanwhile, the balance sheet of E.S.M. Government Securities was being audited by the Miami office of the accounting firm of Alexander Grant & Co. Alexander Grant also did the tax returns for other members of the E.S.M. group, including E.S.M. Financial Group, according to Mr. Tew.

In describing the chronology, Mr. Tew said he was called last Thursday by a friend who had been contacted by George Mead, the executive vice president of E.S.M. (The initials stand for the company's three founders: Ronnie Ewton, Robert Seneca and Mr. Mead.) The friend said there were problems at the firm that he could not

handle, because he was not a securities lawyer.

Mr. Tew said Mr. Mead told him, "We just want this mess cleaned up." Mr. Tew began investigating the situation Friday and was surprised to find that one of E.S.M.'s creditors, a savings and loan association in the Middle West that he would not identify, had sent two lawyers to pick up the tardy balance sheet.

"They were very anxious," Mr. Tew said.

On Thursday, Alexander Grant had sent 25 copies of the balance sheet to E.S.M., and one was given to the two attorneys. The next day, Alexander Grant's resident partner in Miami, Jose Gomez, asked that the statement be returned. Mr. Tew

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 2)

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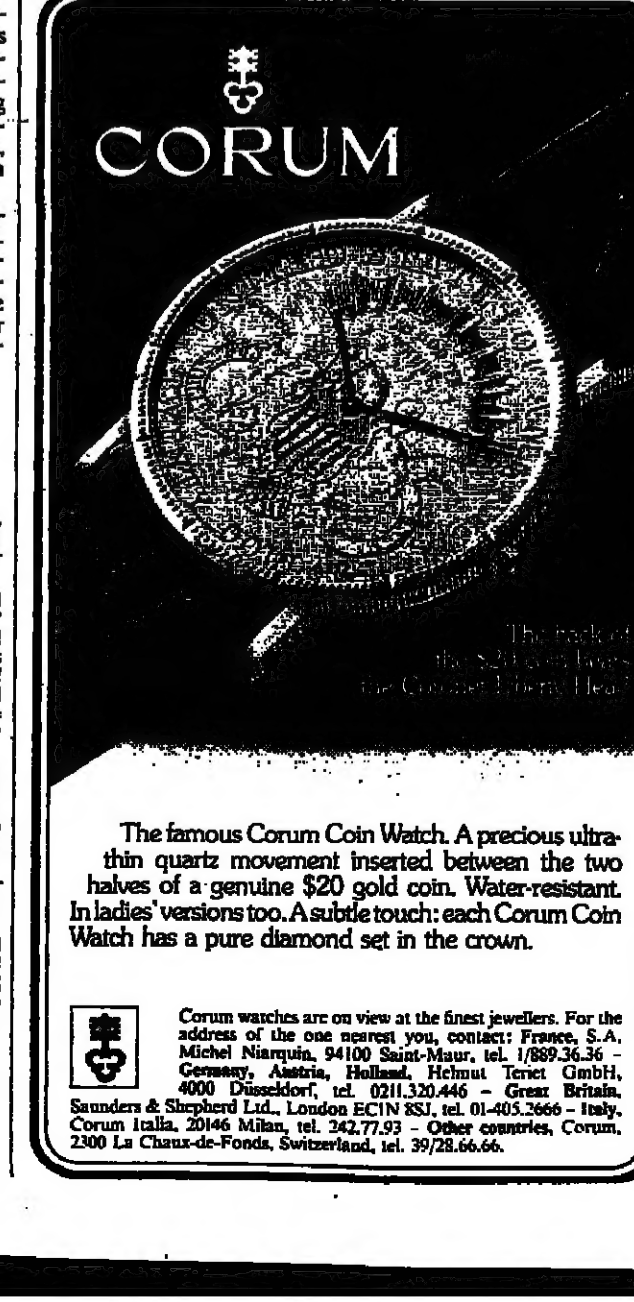
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Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on March 4, 1985: U.S. \$139.59.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

[illegible]**NASDAQ National Market Prices****March 6**

3 P.M. Drive		1000		High		Low		3 P.M. Drive	
Station	W	Station	W	Station	W	Station	W	Station	W
99	+	Modesto	1.26	153	194	194	194	194	194
123	+	Monterey	1.48	153	194	194	194	194	194
124	+	Monterey	1.48	153	194	194	194	194	194
125	+	Monterey	1.48	153	194	194	194	194	194
126	+	Monterey	1.48	153	194	194	194	194	194
127	+	Monterey	1.48	153	194	194	194	194	194
128	+	Monterey	1.48	153	194	194	194	194	194
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271	+	Monterey	1.48	153					

(Continued on Page 12)

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Airline Reports Expansion Plans

alt. Tribune

FOR:

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Midland Profit Falls 40%
Due to Loss at Crocker

LONDON — Midland Bank PLC's pretax profit for 1984 fell 40 percent to \$135 million (\$143 million) from \$225 million a year earlier, the chairman, Donald Barron, said Wednesday.

The results included a loss of \$22 million by its U.S. subsidiary, San Francisco-based Crocker National Corp.

Earnings per share fell to 27.1 pence in 1984, compared with 60.6 pence a year earlier.

Performance in 1984 was very satisfactory, apart from the Crocker loss, Mr. Barron said. Pretax profit for non-Crocker operations increased 48 percent to \$357 million and several sectors achieved record results.

Several analysts had been expecting 1984 pretax profit of about \$5 million to \$25 million.

In January, a definitive agreement was signed for Midland to acquire full ownership of Crocker, subject to shareholder approval at a public meeting.

Commenting on 1984 results, Mr. Barron said in a statement that it was a successful year for Midland, with new savings plans in the British market. For example, its high-interest checking account, aimed at deposits of £2,000 or more, has attracted more than £1 billion in deposits.

Another plan, called Sever Plus, which aims to compete with building societies, has attracted more than £150 million.

Midland said its Northern Bank Ltd. subsidiary retained its position as market leader in Northern Ireland last year and increased its pretax profit to £14 million from £10 million.

In Scotland, the Clydesdale Bank PLC subsidiary made significant progress and raised pretax earnings to £24 million from £18 million.

Elsewhere in the group, its travel subsidiary Thomas Cook Group Ltd. and its finance subsidiary Forward Trust Ltd. continued to make market inroads with new products. Cook made £17 million pretax against £15 million in 1983. Forward Trust made £40 million against £36 million.

Midland said Samuel Montagu in 1984 faced difficult trading conditions in the capital markets and dull market activity in bullion.

Montagu's operating expenses rose substantially due to its expansion plans in capital markets worldwide, particularly in the London securities market. Recently Montagu reached agreement to increase its stake in brokers W. Greenwell & Co. to 100 percent from 29.9 percent and when stock exchange rules allow.

Midland's international banking was affected by volatile currency markets and narrowing of margins in the European, Japanese and U.S. markets. But the division showed a notable improvement in performance over 1983.

Midland Bank shares were last at 359 pence, level with late Tuesday, after briefly touching 369 pence on the announcement of better-than-expected results, dealers said.

Swiss Bank Posts
17% Rise in Net

BASEL, Switzerland — Swiss Bank Corp., Switzerland's second largest commercial bank, said Wednesday that 1984 earnings rose to a record 503 million Swiss francs (\$173.4 million), a 17.2-percent rise over 1983's 429 million francs.

Assets totaled 119 billion francs, a 13.7-percent increase over 1983. The bank said more than half of the increase was due to the rise in the value of the dollar against the franc.

The bank's board proposed that the dividend be raised from 11 francs to 12 francs a share and that the capital be increased. Approval of the proposals by the stockholders this spring is considered a formality.

359 pence, level with late Tuesday, after briefly touching 369 pence on the announcement of better-than-expected results, dealers said.

Michael Julien, Midland's finance director, also announced that the bank was devising a form of perpetual floating rate note to \$200 million to \$300 million around the middle of this year.

The form of the floating rate note will have to fall within Bank of England guidelines on perpetual loan notes from commercial banks which are still in preparation.

Midland is also considering selling some of its trade investments and property, Mr. Barron said. He did not say how much the sales might raise.

CBS Issues Turner Subpoena
In Purported Takeover Bid

By Elizabeth Tucker
and Mark Porter
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — CBS Inc. has subpoenaed Ted Turner, who owns various broadcast enterprises, in an attempt to determine whether Mr. Turner's purported plans to make a takeover offer for CBS are connected to efforts by a politically conservative group to gain control of the network.

Mr. Turner could not be reached for comment. Sources close to him have said that he is not allied with the conservative group, Fairness in Media, which numbers among its supporters Senator Jesse Helms, a Republican of North Carolina.

The subpoena was issued Tuesday as part of CBS's suit against Fairness in Media. The suit charges the group with violations of federal securities laws, improper political activities by tax-exempt organizations and illegal corporate political contributions. The charges all relate to Fairness in Media's drive to take over CBS to correct what the group sees as the CBS Network News operation's liberal bias.

Mr. Turner, the owner of Cable News Network and the Atlanta-based WTBS cable-TV "superstation," is considering an attempt to take over one of the three major television networks, most likely CBS, it was disclosed last week. A representative of Mr. Turner has met with members of the Federal Communications Commission in an attempt to determine whether

the commission would block an unprecedented hostile takeover of broadcast properties.

Industry analysts say they doubt that Mr. Turner is working with Mr. Helms and the Fairness in Media group. But Wall Street sources say that Mr. Turner probably would have to bring in outside investors to enable him to acquire one of the networks.

Mr. Turner is restricted by the terms of a stock offering his Turner Broadcasting System conducted last December to raise money for general business activities, according to several analysts. The cheapest of the networks would sell for \$2.5 billion.

"It's highly unlikely that Turner could go ahead," said one banker, who asked not to be identified. "There are restrictions placed on his use of any money he draws under the bank indebtedness."

According to a prospectus of that Turner Broadcasting System Inc. stock offering, Mr. Turner raised \$191 million to repay bank debts and build up existing communications businesses. But after paying \$133.7 million in bank debts, the company was left with only \$57.3 million in cash.

With an additional \$190-million credit line, that leaves Mr. Turner an acquisition fund of \$247.3 million.

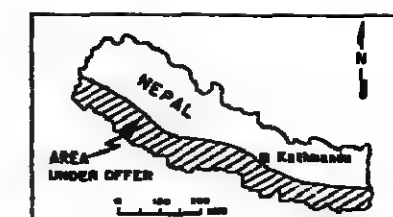
Mr. Turner is also prohibited under the terms of the loan from spending more than \$15 million in any fiscal year on anything except what is needed for his business.

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Kathmandu Tuesday, April 9, 1985

Inquiries should be sent to:

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Deputy Director General
Lainchaur, Kathmandu, Nepal
Tel: 413541, 414740
Telex: 2320 MINES NP

Tetra Tech, Inc.
Mr. J.R. Harris, Suite 505
2950 North Loop West
Houston, TX 77092
Tel: 713/557-7550
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Chinese Airline Reports
Earnings, Expansion Plans

BEIJING — Civil Aviation Authority of China, the national airline, will buy more planes and open new airports and international routes, its director, Shen Tu, said Wednesday after announcing a record profit for 1984.

Mr. Shen told the official Xinhua news agency that his airline, one of country's biggest foreign-exchange earners, recorded a profit of 7 million yuan (about \$1.1 million), three and a half times as much as in 1980. He gave no 1983 figure.

Mr. Shen reaffirmed CAAC's desire to buy more planes, and enter into technical and loan agreements with foreign and Chinese firms to upgrade its obsolescent fleet. He said that CAAC will also buy some transport planes and special-purpose aircraft.

Last month, CAAC announced it had bought three European Airbus A-310 Airbus, seven Boeing 737-200s and nine Soviet Tupolev Tu-154Ms.

Industry sources outside China expect the airline to buy two more Airbus, more Boeing and at least some of the British Aerospace BAe-146 jets.

The airline has already reported that it is borrowing \$600 million from China's Commercial and Industrial Bank to fund purchases.

Mr. Shen said that during the next five-year plan, covering 1986 to 1990, China would open more local airlines. Boeing said it has already sold two of its 737-300s to a local airline recently set up in China's southwestern Yunnan province.

Mr. Shen said that last year CAAC carried 5.54 million passengers and 150,000 tons of freight and mail.

COMPANY NOTES

Bertelsmann AG of West Germany, Europe's largest publishing group, said it expects to add 20 percent to its 1984 earnings of 1,058 million DM in the year ending June 30 from 289 million DM in the previous year. Sales are seen increasing to more than 7 billion DM from 6.72 billion DM.

Bond Corp. Holdings Ltd., the diversified Australian mining and energy group, said net rose 45 percent to 9.3 million Australian dollars (\$6.6 million) in the first half ended Dec. 31 from 6.4 million dollars a year earlier. Bond expects its annual dividend will be maintained at 10 cents a share on capital increased by a recent one-for-two bonus issue.

Club Méditerranée SA, the French leisure concern, said it plans a two-for-one share split to replace each 50-franc (\$4.80) nominal share with two 25-franc shares.

First National Bank of Boston said it has selected Boston law firm Palmer & Dodge and accounting firm Ernst & Whinney to assist in the review of the reporting of its currency transactions. The move follows a charge by the U.S. Office of the Comptroller of the Currency that the bank violated some currency regulations.

General Electric Co. PLC, the British electrical-equipment maker, said it has bought 9 million of its own shares totaling £17.7 million (\$18.5 million). GEC has authority from shareholders for 18 months from last September to buy up to 250 million of its own shares at not more than 300 pence a share.

International Business Machines Corp. introduced two desk-top versions of its Series/1 computer and enhanced programs for its general purpose Series/1 machines. IBM also said networks of IBM personal computers now can use larger Series/1 processors as "gateways" to communicate with other PC networks or IBM mainframes.

Kodak Corp., a unit of Eastman Kodak Co. of the United States, will pay 1.25 billion yen (\$4.8 million) for a 7.5-percent stake in Chionin Industries of Japan as a way of entering the 35mm-camera market, Chionin said. Chionin will issue 2.5 million shares on March 26, of which Kodak Japan will take 2 million. The remaining shares will be acquired by Hachijuni Bank Ltd. of Japan.

RCA Corp., the U.S. diversified high-technology research and development concern, said its chairman, Thornton Bradshaw, was expected to step down from

day-to-day management of the company. The board was expected to name the president, Robert R. Frederick, as chief executive. Mr. Bradshaw, 67, will retain the title of chairman.

Sun Hung Kai Finance Co. of Hong Kong has sold its 20-percent stake, or 84 million shares, in HKTVB Ltd. to local and overseas institutional investors for 480 million Hong Kong dollars (\$61.5 million). The company plans to use the funds to reduce its short-term borrowings and to finance its general expansion.

United Press International says it has held talks with Luis G. Nogales, dismissed Monday as company president, about bringing him back to the company as part of a plan to restructure the news agency's ownership. But the agency dismissed as "purely speculative" a report that Mr. Nogales would return as chairman, president and chief executive. UPI has said it is seeking a buyer for the concern.

Walt Disney Productions said it has formed a division that will provide Disney cartoons and movies for television syndication for the first time. Robert Jacquemin, who has inaugurated more than 40 syndication projects as a vice president of Paramount Pictures, was named to head the new division.

Outwitting
The Dollar

(Continued from Page 9)

weeks to two months people will wake up to find there's been a sudden influx of orders."

His favorites are, in order, Texas Instruments, Avnet, AMP, Advanced Micro Devices and Motorola. Among smaller semiconductor issues he likes Micro Mask, then Veeco. GCA, if it drops to \$25 a share, would be a "very attractive, aggressive play," Mr. Gumpert noted that in bull markets for semiconductors, the stocks have outperformed the general market by seven to one.

Antonio Zimino, portfolio adviser at S.I.G.E., a Milan investment consulting firm for Italy's first and third largest mutual funds, said the two, Fonditalia and Interfund, have been overweighted in U.S. stocks relatively unopposed to a strengthening dollar.

The funds, totaling \$160 million now in Wall Street investments, began purchase programs last September after largely getting out of U.S. stocks, he said. Now they are almost fully invested with accumulation directed at publishing, advertising and airline issues, along with telephone companies in the new deregulated Bell system.

"Buying non-dollar plays has been part of our investment strategy," he added.

Volcker Says Fed No Longer
Easing Its Monetary Policy

(Continued from Page 9)

Congress wanted to make some impact on the credit markets over the next 12 to 18 months. "You'd better be thinking of more than \$50 billion [in budget cuts] rather than less."

If Congress could not achieve a meaningful reduction in the budget deficit by reductions in spending alone, then it should look at the

possibility of some selective tax increases, Mr. Volcker told the budget panel.

"While a large tax increase would have some negative effect on the U.S. economy, that impact would be less costly than not coming up with a sufficient reduction," the Fed chief said.

In addition, an oil import fee could be used to raise revenues, he said.

BTR Has 62% Rise in Profit

(Continued from Page 9)

services, which is principally BTR's Cornhill insurance unit.

"We had a good run in the U.S.," helped by the strong dollar and a turnaround in energy equipment, Sir Owen said.

In South Africa, trading profit expanded 25 percent from 1983's depressed level to about £8 million, but economic prospects there remain bleak, Sir Owen said, adding: "We're just digging in."

BTR also announced a bonus share issue on the basis of one free

ordinary share for every one held. The company raised its total dividend for 1984 to 13 pence a share from the year-earlier 8.5 pence.

Sir Owen declined to comment on the Dunlop plan to sell its U.S. tire operations, saying he needed more "concrete" information. Dunlop has sold its European tire-making operations to Sumitomo Rubber Industries Ltd. of Japan.

In its defense against BTR, Dunlop is expected to release shortly a report on its 1984 results and a new refinancing plan.

NIKKO GROWTH PACKAGE FUND, SICAV

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Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Nikko Growth Package Fund, SICAV will be held on 25th March, 1985 at 11.00 a.m. at the registered office of the company with the following agenda:

1. Submission of the reports of the board of directors, of the statutory auditors and the independent expert.
2. Approval of the statement of net assets as of December 31, 1984, the statement of operations for the period from 2nd April, 1984 to 31st December, 1984 and allocation of the results as at 31st December, 1984.
3. Discharge to the directors, statutory auditor and independent expert.
4. Election of the board of directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
5. Election of the statutory auditor and independent expert to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
6. Authorization to be granted to the board of directors to appoint one of its members managing director.
7. Miscellaneous.

In order to take part in the general meeting of shareholders on 25th March, 1985, the owners of bearer shares are required to deposit their shares three business days before the meeting at the registered office of the company or with any of the information centres of the fund.

Bearer or registered shareholders should lodge their proxies with the company three business days before the meeting.

The Board of Directors.



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France	F.F.	1,000	500	280
Germany	D.M.	412	206	118
Great Britain	£	28	14	8
Greece	Dr.	12,400	6,200	3,450
Ireland	S. Ir.	104	52	29
Italy	Lira	218,000	109,000	59,000
Luxembourg	L. Fr.	2,300	1,150	2,000
Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	124
Norway	N. Kr.	1,180	590	320
Portugal	Esc.	11,200	5,600	3,060
Spain	Pesa	12,400	6,200	3,450
Sweden	S. Kr.	1,180	590	320
Switzerland	S. Fr.	372	186	102
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Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States	\$	396	198	109

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The market is crammed with timid souls, with investors who refuse to challenge the ersatz gods of prevailing opinion. In the summer of 1982, C.G.R. rebuked the "consensus" predicting, while the DOW was hovering around 800, that the "DJ WILL TOUCH 1,000, BEFORE HITTING 750."

After we released our projection, BARRON'S financial weekly commented "The market seems to be saying it's seen the future and it doesn't work." The rest is history: the Bull rampaged to record highs. Joseph Granville, who had in November 1982, envisioned the DOW Collapsing under 650, was among the pariahs of pessimism who eventually hid behind a barrier of semantics to justify their myopia. Despite the cascading bull market, present day fears about the market proliferate. We may be unorthodox in debunking the pessimist, but unorthodoxy has biblical support. "What is man?" asked the Psalmist, and replied... "A little lower than angels, crowned with glory and honor."

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IHT 7/3

Past performance does not guarantee future results

Long Debate on Targeting By the Fed Is Heating Up

(Continued from Page 9)

parallel lines" approach and a strong argument for enlisting this aid in the battle against "drift," usually upward, in the base.

It is mostly economists of the monetarist school who support such a change. They argue that the Fed's current practice resulted in too much money being created during the late 1970s, which in turn caused a rise in inflation. To subvert the double-digit inflation, the Fed was required to take tight-money countermeasures.

The council's report attracted attention not only of Wall Street but also of the central bank. Ben Paul A. Volcker, the Fed chairman, told the Senate Banking Committee on Feb. 20 the 1985 target for money growth, his predecessor's 1984 target, was based on both wedges and parallel lines.

Mr. Volcker was noncommittal on whether he thinks the monetarist proposal is a good idea.

"We have sometimes considered," he said, "and others have suggested, a better 'picture' approach would be to illustrate the target by a different, but also necessarily arbitrary, convention." But Volcker's mere mention of it proved to have been an important breakthrough.

According to William Poole, an advisor of the council's report who since returned to being a professor at Brown University, the goal is to attack base drift. He insists that not only is it important to set the proper rate of money growth — the Fed has fixed a 4 to 7 percent range for M-1, narrowest of the measures, for 5 — but to link it to the previous year's target. M-1 includes currency in circulation, travelers' checks and checking deposits.

The present system codifies the target into the next year's target. Mr. Poole said in a telephone interview. He likens his proposal to "quality control" practiced by company.

At present, the Fed takes the

actual fourth-quarter level of the money stock as the starting point for the following year's target ranges. Mr. Poole, however, would employ, say, the midpoint of the 1984 target range in setting the range for 1985.

Drawing parallel lines from this point, supporters maintain, would not only prevent overshoots — or, as in 1981, undershoots — from being compounded, but would give the Fed more leeway in which to operate during the first few months of the year.

Closing Has III Effects

(Continued from Page 9)

said he had never heard of this happening before.

James F. Strother, counsel to Alexander Grant at its headquarters in Chicago, said the Miami office had asked that the financial statement be returned after an E.S.M. creditor had raised questions regarding the securities dealer.

Mr. Strother said Mr. Gomez asked E.S.M. about the issues, which Mr. Strother would not explain, and when there was no answer he requested that the statement be withdrawn. He insisted that there was no wrongdoing on the part of Alexander Grant.

Mr. Tew said that by late Friday he found the situation at E.S.M. so serious that he called for the firm's immediate closing and asked another Miami accountant, Holtz & Co., to send five senior accountants and several associates to the office Saturday.

"By noon on Friday, we had found the fraud," Mr. Tew said.

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XEROX CORPORATION (CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from March 7, 1985, the 7th Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders was held in Kadoma City, Osaka Prefecture in Japan on February 19, 1985.

A notice of the meeting of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at: Pionon, Holding & Pionon N.V., Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank M&A & Hope NV, Kan-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, February 26, 1985.

By Juris Kaza

International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — A British-educated Malaysian prince, helped by Swedish funds and technical assistance, hopes to turn Malaysia into a major center for the custom design of large-scale integrated microcircuits.

Malaysia currently assembles and exports about \$1.5 billion annually in semiconductors, mainly through subsidiaries of U.S. and Japanese electronic companies. These send "wafers" etched with hundreds of circuits to be processed into finished chips by semi-skilled labor in Penang or Kuala Lumpur.

Tuoku Mohd. Azzman Shariffadeen, 38, director of the newly formed Malaysian Institute of Microelectronic Systems (MIMOS), said that within a year, Malaysian designers could be marketing cus-

tom-designed microcircuits for production by international semiconductor makers. In the medium term, Mr. Azzman hopes MIMOS will spin off small specialized Malaysian microcircuit-design companies, breaking U.S., European and Japanese dominance of the market for chip designs.

One of several European companies offering technical and financial support to MIMOS is Ericsson, the Swedish telecommunications and electronics group, whose RIFA components subsidiary may be one of the first foreign companies to benefit from MIMOS.

Malaysian scientists visited Sweden in late 1984 and obtained commitments by Ericsson to give tech-

nical and financial assistance to the institute, which was officially formed as a public-research institute on Jan. 1.

"Our focus is now to train people and create a pool of creative designers," Mr. Azzman said. He said the institute would run three courses in large-scale integrated microcircuits and had bought more than 1.2 million ringgits (\$460,000) worth of computer equipment.

Mr. Azzman, who has a doctorate in computer-assisted design from the University of Manchester and is professor of computer science at the University of Malaysia, said that at least three universities in Malaysia could start teaching microcircuit design. "With just two

universities giving courses, we could have 100 designers by 1986," he said.

"The assembly and encapsulation of microcircuits may be worth around \$1.5 billion annually, but the value added is very little," Mr. Azzman added. "They call Penang Silicon Island, but to me, it is just doing manual work."

Some observers caution that the world market for semiconductors has proven volatile, and that multinational producers operating in Malaysia could cut back their presence due to rising labor costs and lower demand. The English-language Business Times in Kuala Lumpur recently reported that some semiconductor makers were

shortening shifts at sites in Malaysia.

Mr. Azzman said the institute would be an incentive for international manufacturers to remain in Malaysia despite rising costs.

"If you upgrade the work done here, then you justify the higher labor costs," he said, noting that one major manufacturer is already designing process-control equipment in Penang with Malaysian help. Basic assembly is already automated in many Malaysian semiconductor plants.

Ericsson is a leading supplier of telecommunications systems to Malaysia, with around 640,000 lines served by the Swedish company's digital AXE switching system.

Ericsson officials in Malaysia said they were hoping for "concrete forms of cooperation" with MIMOS. The Malaysian agency could train designers to work on signal-processing chips, a RIFA specialty.

The idea for the institute, Mr. Azzman said, was discussed by Malaysian engineers and scientists in the early 1980s but his connections with government officials played a key role in setting it up.

Other foreign companies that have funded MIMOS include Marconi-Italiana of Italy and a consortium of Britain's General Electric Co. and Marconi. Ericsson, Mr. Azzman said, provided know-how and assistance in computer-assisted microcircuit design.

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INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS



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Interested candidates are kindly requested to send non-returnable copies of their academic diplomas and specialized experience certificates together with their resumes (including lists of their publications and references) and written applications indicating the position applied for and the subjects the applicant is qualified to teach, to the Dean of the college concerned c/o the P. O. Box number indicated against the designated college. His/Her address should also be indicated so that he/she could be contacted if selected for interview.

Following is a list of the KSU Colleges and departments:

COLLEGE	P. O. BOX	DEPARTMENTS	COLLEGE	P. O. BOX	DEPARTMENTS
Arts	2456, Riyadh	Arabic - English - Geography - Mass Communications - Social Studies - History - Archaeology & Museology.	Dentistry	5967, Riyadh	Operative Dentistry - Oral Diagnosis/Medicine - Oral Surgery - Oral Pathology - Oral Radiology - Oral Biology - Removable Prosthodontics - Fixed Prosthodontics - Endodontics - Periodontics - Pedodontics - Orthodontics - Community Dentistry - Dental Public Health.
Science	2455, Riyadh	Chemistry - Biochemistry - Physics - Astronomy - Botany - Zoology - Geology - Mathematics - Statistics - Computer Science.	Allied Medical Sciences	10219, Riyadh	Clinical Laboratory Sciences - Radiological Sciences - Rehabilitation Sciences - Community Health Sciences - Biomedical Technology - Dental Health - Nursing - Surgical Technology - Medical Assisting - Anesthesiology - Emergency Medical Technology.
Administrative Sciences	2459, Riyadh	Law - Business Administration - Public Administration - Economics - Accounting - Quantitative Methods - Political Science - Hospital Administration.	Computer & Information Sciences	2454, Riyadh	Computer Engineering - Computer Science - Computer Technology - Information Science.
Pharmacy	2457, Riyadh	Pharmaceutical Chemistry - Pharmacology - Pharmacokinetics - Pharmacognosy - Clinical Pharmacy.	Planning & Urban Designs	800, Riyadh	Architecture and Building Sciences - Planning - Regional Design - Interior Design.
Agriculture	2460, Riyadh	Animal Production - Soil Sciences - Plant Protection - Food Sciences - Agricultural Engineering - Plant Production - Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology - Nutrition and Home Economics (Females Only).	Education at Abha	157, Abha	Education - Curriculum and Instruction - Psychology - Instructional Media and Educational Technology - Art Education - Physical Education - Biology - Chemistry - Physics - Mathematics - Geography - History - English.
Engineering	800, Riyadh	Architecture - Civil Engineering - Mechanical Engineering - Electrical Engineering - Chemical Engineering - Petroleum Engineering - Computer Engineering - Nuclear Engineering - Industrial Engineering.	Medicine & Medical Sciences at Abha	641, Abha	Anatomy - Physiology - Family and Community Medicine - Biochemistry - Pathology - Microbiology and Parasitology - Pharmacy - Medicine - Pediatrics - Surgery - Medical Education.
Medicine	2925, Riyadh	Anatomy - Physiology - Pharmacology - Pathology - Parasitology - Gynaecology and Obstetrics - E. N. T. - Forensic Medicine - Community Medicine - Ophthalmology and Eye Surgery - Surgery - Medicine - Pediatrics.	Agriculture & Veterinary Medicine in Qassem	1482, Buraidah	Animal Production and Breeding - Crops and Range Management - Crop Protection - Veterinary Medicine - Horticulture and Forestry - Water and Soil - Agricultural Engineering - Agricultural Extension and Economics.
Education	2458, Riyadh	Education - Psychology - Curriculum and Instruction - Islamic Studies - Art Education - Physical Education - Instructional Media and Educational Technology - Special Education (for the handicapped).	Business and Economics in Qassem	505, Onaizah	Accounting - General Economics - Applied Economics - Economic Analysis - Quantitative Methods - Finance - Public Administration - Business Administration - Marketing Management - Behavioral Psychology - Sociology - Operations Research.

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SPORTS

Soviet Skaters Win Gold Medal in Pairs

TOKYO — Elena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev of the Soviet Union won the first gold medal of the 1985 world figure skating championships Wednesday, taking the title after an impressive performance in the free skating portion of the competition.

Valova and Vasiliev had trailed compatriots Larisa Selezneva and Igor Makarov by 3.6 points after the compulsory figures, but in the free skating, they scored high in artistic impression, receiving four of five 5.9 points out of a possible 6.

Selezneva and Makarov finished second, and Katerina Matousek and Lloyd Eisler of Canada were third. Jill Watson and Pete Oppenheimer of the United States finished fourth.

In ice dancing, the Soviet duo of Natalia Bestemianova and Andrei Bukin moved closer to the title with most perfect marks in the original pattern competition. Another Soviet couple, Marina Klimova and Sergei Zhornitsky, were second, and Judy Blumberg and Michael Bennett of the United States stood third.

Bestemianova and Bukin, runners-up to Britain's Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean at the last three world championships and at the Sarajevo Olympics, had won the compulsory figures on Tuesday.

The judges seemed content to keep the status quo. The top seven from the compulsory figures finished in the same order in the original set pattern.

Another Soviet skater, Kira Ivanova, outperformed 25 other competitors in women's compulsory figures, but was only narrowly ahead of Tiffany Chin of the United States and Katarina Witt of East Germany.

Ivanova, 21, who placed third in the 1984 Sarajevo Olympics, received 104.9 points from the judges.

Chin and Witt each received 100.4 for three compulsory figures, but when the judges drew up their overall rankings, they put Chin second and Witt third.

Japan's Midori Ito, a dynamic free skater who finished seventh last year in Ottawa after placing 16th in the compulsory, had to withdraw because of a broken right ankle. She suffered the injury while attempting a triple flip in practice Tuesday.



Pam Shriver: Sometimes "it feels like I've been around 20 years."

Shriver: The Comeback Kid

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service

PRINCETON, N.J. — The Comeback Kid removed her pink sweater and walked on the tennis court in Princeton Tuesday, ready to play her first singles match in two and a half months.

She took a deep breath and exhaled slowly, then tossed a ball into the air, signifying still another new beginning in her career. And for those who believe in making a good first impression, let it be duly recorded that Pam Shriver served an ace.

Tennis is a sport that has taken a toll of the young, especially among the women. In their haste to turn professional and make a small fortune on the year-round tour, players are exposed to physical and emotional stresses that can drive them to the sidelines, usually as a last resort and against the wishes of their agents, the sponsors and tournament officials.

Last year, women's tennis lost Tracy Austin and Andrea Jaeger, who were among the top four players. In late November, after playing in the Australian Open with what she called a "dead arm," Shriver decided it was time to put her rackets away, too.

It wasn't the first time, but it was with less reluctance than before. Since turning pro in 1978, Shriver has been bothered by a chronic shoulder injury that she describes as a weakness in the rotator cuff. She also has tennis elbow, a result, she thinks, of trying to compensate for her shoulder.

"At the Australian Open, the pain was from my wrist right up to my shoulder," she said. "It's hard to take a break, because of the commitments you've made. But you also get to a point where you don't care."

In the last month of her layoff she began to feel a competitive urge again, she said. Therapy had strengthened her shoulder and playing became more fun than work. She wasn't throwing her racket, which she sometimes did in frustration.

She returned last week playing doubles in an exhibition in California. Tuesday at the U.S. Women's Indoor Championship she played her first singles match since the Australian, and she defeated Laura Arraiza-Gilchrist, 6-2, 6-3.

"I was a little nervous before the match," Shriver said. "You forget how nervous you can get. But I'm much fresher and I'm enjoying it. I don't know how long this will last. I'll always be emotional, but I show happy emotions and sad emotions. It's not just negative."

Shriver's value to the women's game transcends her talent. She is a much-needed personality on the tour — bright and witty, a lanky, 5-foot-11 server and volley player with Shirley Temple curls, who is as outspoken as she is emotional.

She said she felt a burden to fill the void left by Austin and Jaeger when they were injured, and was distressed when they could not fill it.

"Women's tennis lost two young, bright stars and that killed it, at least for a while," she said. "And I think people expected me to move in. Well, I did in the rankings by moving up, but not in the results. I caught a lot of the pressure."

Her career is one characterized by broken promises. She has won seven tournaments and \$1,207,961 in prize money in seven years, and added 38 titles and \$478,000 teaming with Martina Navratilova in doubles. But she has never won a U.S. Open or a Wimbledon singles championship, and that remains a prerequisite for greatness.

It bothers her, too, that people think of her as a statistic — another one of the injured players, or a has-been because it seems she has been around since the advent of open tennis. She is only 22.

"I think back to 1978 and the U.S. Open," said Shriver, who was 16 then and lost in the final to Chris Evert Lloyd. "And I can remember everything as if it was Tuesday. Then I think of how many opens I've played, my injuries and all the emotions, and it feels like I've been around 20 years."

"That's why it's so important for me to be healthy and able to play hard for two years, so that I can accomplish what people have expected of me — to win one of the nice championships. At least, I'd like to have had an opportunity to say I tried."

Expressing one's hopes and fears is often construed as a weakness, but Shriver is willing to take that chance. She came to the news conference after her match with an ice pack on her elbow. Her sweater bulged where another ice pack rested on her shoulder, making it look as if she were a daintily dressed linebacker. She will play through the lingering discomfort, she said.

But she is not going to be foolish, either.

"I see football players and basketball players crippled at 50, and that's awful," she said. "If this shoulder problem means I have some pain when I'm 40 years old and just playing fun doubles, then I don't care. But if someone told me it could be worse, then I'd bag it now. It just wouldn't be worth it to keep playing."

Bossy and Dionne Set League Records

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
UNIONDALE, New York — It was another night at the office and another record for Mike Bossy of the New York Islanders and Marcel Dionne of the Los Angeles Kings.

Bossy extended his own National Hockey League record for consecutive seasons with 50 goals by scoring twice in the Islanders' 5-4 overtime loss to the Philadelphia



Mike Bossy



Marcel Dionne

NHL FOCUS

Flyers. He has scored at least 51 goals in all eight of his professional campaigns and is the only player ever to make 50 eight times.

In Inglewood, California, Dionne scored the 620th goal of his 13-year career and added two assists to reach the 100-point plateau for a league record eighth time as the Kings routed the Pittsburgh Penguins, 6-0.

Elsewhere in the NHL, it was Buffalo 6, Hartford 3; Washington 4, New Jersey 1; Quebec 6, Boston 4; St. Louis 7, Toronto 2, and Edmonton 5, Calgary 3.

Dionne went over the 100-point mark in the first period when he assisted on a goal by center Bernie Nicholls. He received a standing ovation.

He held the old NHL mark of 100-point seasons. "I'm a little bit disappointed in my play," Dionne said. "I haven't been sharp the last couple of weeks. But tonight I felt confident. I needed this game to get going."

"I think I was not sharp in the last couple of games. I'd like to get it back and finish out the season strong."

Coach Pat Quinn said, "His con-

sistency in his statistics is amazing. He's one of the great athletes the game has seen."

Bossy's second goal of the game and 51st of the season enabled the Islanders to tie the Flyers at 4-4 with less than a minute remaining in regulation. But at 2:18 of overtime, Dave Poulin scored to give the Flyers the victory.

Until Bossy arrived on the NHL scene in 1977, a 50-goal season was considered an unusual feat. In the first 60 seasons the goal had been reached 33 times, most of the 50-goal seasons belonged to Bobby Hull and Phil Esposito.

Nobody was prepared to have anyone do it in each of his first eight seasons. Until Bossy did it, only one other rookie had scored 50 in a season.

So until Wayne Gretzky arrived in 1979, Bossy was something of a phenomenon. Although he has

continued his prolific scoring, Bossy is now just the man who breaks the records before Gretzky.

"I'm just his custodian," Bossy said. "Barring injuries, I'll only hold this one until Gretzky completes his eighth season."

"For the time being, though, I'll cherish this. It proves among other things that I've been a durable player. I only wish I could have done it in a winning game."

The Islanders trailed, 3-1, going into the final period against the Flyers, who had not won in eight previous overtime games. The Islanders tied it on goals by Denis Potvin and John Tonelli, only to have Lindsay Carson put the Flyers ahead again with 95 seconds left in regulation. Bossy took a pass from Bryan Trotter to tie it just 38 seconds later.

But Poulin's 15-footer was the only shot in the extra session.

(AP, LAT)

2 Elected to Baseball's Hall of Fame

TAMPA, Florida — Outfielder Enos Slaughter and shortstop Arky Vaughan were elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame Wednesday by the Veterans' Committee at its annual meeting.

Both will be inducted at Cooperstown, New York, on July 28 along with the base stealing king Lou Brock and relief pitcher Hoyt Wilhelm, elected in January by the Baseball Writers Association of America.

Slaughter played 19 years, the first 15 of them with the St. Louis Cardinals, and had a career batting average of .300. He hit 169 home runs, drove in 1,304 runs and was famed for his hustling style of play. In 1942 he led the National League in hits with 188 and batted .318.

Vaughan, who died in 1952, just four years after retiring from baseball, had a lifetime .318 average in 14 seasons with Pittsburgh and Brooklyn. He was the National League batting champion in 1935 and led the league in triples and runs scored three times.

Slaughter, who lives in Roxboro, North Carolina, was born in 1916. After coming up to the Cardinals in 1936, he reeled off five straight 300 season and batted a career-high .336 in 1949, completing a string of

nine years in which he hit no lower than .294. He was traded to the New York Yankees in 1954 and completed his career with Kansas City, the Yankees and the Milwaukee Braves.

Slaughter probably is remembered most for scoring the winning run in the seventh game of the 1946 World Series, when he scored from first base on a single by Harry Walker, beating the relay home against the Boston Red Sox.

Vaughan, a flawless fielder, led the league in bases on balls three times and hit a career-high .385 to win the batting title in 1935. He hit .300 or better in each of his first 10 seasons in the major leagues, finishing over that figure 12 times.

SPORTS BRIEFS

All-America College Team Named

ST. LOUIS (UPI) — Georgetown's Patrick Ewing and Oklahoma's Wayne Tisdale were repeat selections on the All-America team chosen by the U.S. Basketball Writers Association.

Ewing and Tisdale were named to the first team for the third consecutive year. Also named to the first team were Chris Mullin of St. John's, Keith Lee of Memphis State and Xavier McDaniel of Wichita State. The second team consisted of Jon Kovic of Southern Methodist, Roy Tarpley of Michigan, Len Bias of Maryland, Dwayne Washington of Syracuse and Kenny Walker of Kentucky.

Lendl Will Miss Davis Cup Match

PRAGUE (UPI) — Ivan Lendl will miss Czechoslovakia's Davis Cup competition against the Soviet Union at Tbilisi this weekend because of an inner ear inflammation, Czechoslovak tennis officials said. Lendl also plans to cancel his scheduled appearance in a grand prix tournament next week in Brussels, officials said.

SCOREBOARD

Figure Skating

World Championships

Finals results of the World Figure Skating Championships in Tokyo:

1. Elena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev, Soviet Union, 128.00 points, 202.00 points.
2. Larisa Selezneva and Igor Makarov, Soviet Union, 124.00 points, 198.00 points.
3. Katerina Matousek and Lloyd Eisler, Canada, 123.00 points, 197.00 points.
4. Jill Watson and Peter Oppenheimer, U.S., 121.00 points, 195.00 points.
5. Marina Klimova and Sergei Zhornitsky, Soviet Union, 119.00 points, 193.00 points.
6. Veronika Pashchenko and Herri Akhmerov, Soviet Union, 118.00 points, 192.00 points.
7. Cynthia Coult and Mark Brown, Canada, 117.00 points, 191.00 points.
8. Monique Landry and Irina Stenier, East Germany, 115.00 points, 189.00 points.
9. Nathalie Pechouly and Wayne Snyders, U.S., 114.00 points, 188.00 points.
10. Claude Messier and Daniele Carre, West Germany, 113.00 points, 187.00 points.

Ice dance skaters after compulsory and original set patterns:

1. Nathalie Pechouly and Wayne Snyders, U.S., 114.00 points.
2. Marina Klimova and Sergei Zhornitsky, Soviet Union, 113.00 points.
3. Judy Blumberg and Michael Bennett, U.S., 112.00 points.
4. Tracy Wilson and Rob McCall, Canada, 111.00 points.
5. Petrina Brown and Robert Schoenberg, West Germany, 110.00 points.
6. Karen Barber and Nicky Slater, Britain, 109.00 points.
7. Nathalie Pechouly and Wayne Snyders, U.S., 108.00 points.
8. Veronika Pashchenko and Herri Akhmerov, Soviet Union, 107.00 points.
9. Larisa Selezneva and Igor Makarov, Soviet Union, 106.00 points.
10. Katerina Matousek and Lloyd Eisler, Canada, 105.00 points.

NHL Standings

Wales Conference

- | Team | W | L | T | Pts |
|--------------|----|----|---|-----|
| Washington | 31 | 17 | 9 | 67 |
| Philadelphia | 28 | 19 | 7 | 62 |
| NY Islanders | 30 | 26 | 4 | 59 |
| NY Rangers | 21 | 29 | 3 | 45 |
| Pittsburgh | 21 | 27 | 5 | 47 |
| New York | 19 | 27 | 4 | 42 |

Adams Division

- | Team | W | L | T | Pts |
|-----------|----|----|----|-----|
| Buffalo | 21 | 21 | 12 | 54 |
| Montreal | 22 | 23 | 10 | 54 |
| Quebec | 31 | 24 | 7 | 69 |
| Astoria | 31 | 24 | 7 | 69 |
| St. Louis | 28 | 27 | 4 | 60 |
| Hartford | 21 | 24 | 7 | 49 |

Campbell Conference

- | Team | W | L | T | Pts |
|-------------|----|----|----|-----|
| St. Louis | 31 | 21 | 11 | 73 |
| Chicago | 31 | 26 | 5 | 67 |
| Edmonton | 30 | 24 | 11 | 71 |
| Calgary | 28 | 24 | 11 | 67 |
| Winnipeg | 23 | 24 | 13 | 59 |
| Los Angeles | 25 | 25 | 11 | 61 |
| Vancouver | 19 | 28 | 8 | 44 |
| San Jose | 19 | 28 | 8 | 44 |

Tuesday's Results

- | Team | W | L | T | Pts |
|-------------|---|---|---|-----|
| New York | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| San Jose | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Calgary | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Edmonton | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Winnipeg | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| San Jose | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Calgary | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Edmonton | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Winnipeg | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| San Jose | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Calgary | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Edmonton | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Winnipeg | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| San Jose | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Calgary | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Edmonton | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Winnipeg | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| San Jose | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Calgary | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Edmonton | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Winnipeg | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| San Jose | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Calgary | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Edmonton | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Winnipeg | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| San Jose | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
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| Los Angeles | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| San Jose | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
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| Edmonton | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Winnipeg | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| San Jose | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
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| Los Angeles | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| San Jose | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Calgary | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Edmonton | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
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| Los Angeles | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| San Jose | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
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| Winnipeg | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| San Jose | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Calgary | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Edmonton | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Winnipeg | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| San Jose | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Calgary | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Edmonton | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Winnipeg | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| San Jose | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Calgary | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Edmonton | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Winnipeg | 1 | 1 | 0 | |

ART BUCHWALD

Goodbye, Dan Rather

WASHINGTON — Three well-dressed gentlemen came to see me the other day. One of them said, "We're from the Jesse Helms Committee to Fire Dan Rather and we're interviewing people to replace Rather on the CBS Evening News."

"Has Dan been fired already?" I asked.

"It's just a matter of time until we have enough stock to get control of the company. Your name was given to us as a staunch conservative who believes in the American way of life, and someone who won't sell out his country."

I blushed. "That's a fair description of myself."

"How do you feel about Dan Rather?"

"I'd like to tear the sweater off his back."

"One of the gentlemen smiled. 'We were hoping you would say that. The anchorman we're looking for is someone who will report the news without prejudice, while at the same time highlighting the conservative side of the story.'"

"That's no problem," I said. "If you can't give the conservative point of view on the evening news, you don't have the right to call yourself a journalist."

"How do you feel about secular humanism?" one of the gentlemen asked me.

"I don't think people should engage in it until they're married," I said. "I wouldn't put a secular humanist story on the air because I know a lot of kids are watching."

This seemed to please all three.



Buchwald

One of them said, "Suppose a woman was raped and wanted an abortion. How would you treat that story?"

"I'd interview Senator Helms and let him tell me why she was wrong."

"How do you stand on the church-and-state issue?"

"I don't believe in the separation of church and state. If I got Dan Rather's job I would start off my show with a prayer every night. No one has the right to keep God off the evening news."

I could tell they were getting very interested in me.

"Are you for an arms agreement with the Soviets?"

"I am certainly not. And I wouldn't hesitate to read from the Bible where it says you can't make a deal with the Russians."

"How would you treat the apartheid problem in South Africa?"

"I believe an anchorman must present both sides of the story. If I had a film showing the South African police killing blacks, I would also make sure I put on President Botha to explain why he had to do it."

"Suppose an official of the Reagan administration admits to beating his wife? Would you report it?"

"I don't consider that news. That's the typical kind of character assassination that the American people are fed up with. A responsible journalist should only report the good things about the government and not the bad."

"You're certainly a breath of fresh air," one of the men said. "A final question. How do you feel about cigarette smoking causing cancer?"

"Why do you ask?"

"Jesse Helms represents the tobacco interests, and I don't think he'd appreciate it if you ran any stories that would show cigarette smoking in a bad light."

"Tell the surgeon general of the United States on his neck."

"That's good enough for us. As soon as we get control of CBS we'll be in touch with you."

"You won't be sorry," I assured them. "I can't wait to see the look on Dan Rather's face when I walk into the studio and make him yell 'uncle!'"

Driving in the Pink Rain

The Associated Press

UNION, New Jersey — Dozens of motorists whose vehicles were stained pink as they drove along a highway during a rain storm will be reimbursed for the damage by the company whose truck leaked the dye. At least 114 drivers whose cars were splashed have contacted the Yellow Freight System Inc. of Newark since Monday.

Omaha's Inside Line on Toll-Free Calls

By Charles Hillinger

Los Angeles Times Service

OMAHA, Nebraska — Looming large on Omaha's skyline are two Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. buildings: one the corporate headquarters, the other a structure crisscrossed with state-of-the-art switching equipment and crowned by a complex of microwave antennae.

It is only fitting that the phone company dominate the city's heart, for in the past 10 years Omaha has become the "800 Capital of America," the largest telephone marketing center in the United States.

Last year more than 73 million free long-distance phone calls, placed on lines reached with the 800 code were transmitted through the Omaha microwave dishes and relayed to 19 individually owned and operated telemarketing centers in the city.

That is an average of 200,000 such calls a day.

Omaha's marketing companies employ as many as 10,000 operators, technicians, salespeople and administrators during peak periods. The industry injected \$100 million into Omaha's economy last year, said Terry Sanford, Northwestern Bell's account manager for the 800 number.

If you call an 800 number in the United States to reserve a hotel room or in response to ads selling almost every conceivable type of merchandise, there is a good chance the operator taking the call will be in one of Omaha's telemarketing centers.

The largest of telemarketing companies is Wats Marketing of America, Inc., a subsidiary of American Express. It employs as many as 2,000 operators on a busy day. Its gross sales for processing 800-line calls in 1984 totaled \$21 million, said Craig Gavin, 36, vice president for marketing.

"It's a bursting type of traffic on our phones," Gavin said. "We're involved in high-volume-type ad campaigns. As soon as TV commercials [featuring toll-free lines] air all over America, we get a surge of calls. Our operators average 45 calls an hour. Time is money. A typical call is less than 75 seconds. The more calls that get through, the more potential orders."

Posted on the wall beside one



Operators answer toll-free calls at Wats Marketing of America Inc. in Omaha.

supervisor's desk is a sign that proclaims: "Talk Time Yesterday's Average 66. Last Hour's Average 64. Previous Hour's Average 71." That is seconds per phone call.

A call comes in. Zip, it's done. On to the next. Name. Street address. City. State. Zip Code. Credit-card number.

"The busier it is, the faster the day goes," said the supervisor, Jim Tablizer, 31, who worked for five years as an 800 operator before taking his current job. "It's a real challenge working with as many types of people as we deal with. Many people can't take this job. We have had people here since the place opened seven years ago, and we have had others who did not make it through the first day of training."

Gavin said Wats Marketing of America worked at any given time with 50 to 75 companies. He said many customers would not abandon their television sets to call an 800 line during prime time. "It's the middle and late-night programs, third time seeing an old movie, that often gets the best results."

The biggest day for telemarketing companies in Omaha was

Aug. 16, 1977, the day Elvis Presley died. "All direct-marketing records were shattered the next three days," Gavin said. "Everybody started calling in for Elvis records and tapes advertised on the air. Severe telephone blockage problems occurred all over the nation, caused by people trying to call Omaha."

Special campaigns can result in heavy hiring, as when 1,200 people were hired to answer phones for Lorillard Corp.'s offer of a satin-wrapped pack of its new Satin cigarettes to anyone calling the 800 number. The campaign lasted five weeks and resulted in two million calls.

Jim Venuto, 34, former national advertising manager for Wats Marketing, recently started American Telemarketing Corp., specializing in fund-raising campaigns for religious organizations and political candidates.

Venuto, who employs 120 operators, said he had no trouble raising money to start his company. Omaha people understand telemarketing. "I told a few people I was going to start my own company and within 24 hours had enough money to launch it. People in this city have seen a compa-

ny like Wats Marketing go from zero seven years ago to \$21 million in sales last year."

Why Omaha? Northwestern Bell's Sanford said: "The technology was here. We put in an inordinate number of lines years ago to provide the Strategic Air Command with the best communications system money could buy. This is a spin-off from that effort."

SAC headquarters is at nearby Offutt Air Force Base.

Omaha's central location helps hold down the rates that clients sponsoring the 800 numbers must pay, he noted. Furthermore, "There is no regional dialect here. The Midwest voice can be understood anywhere in the country, unlike a Mississippi drawl or a New England twang."

Revenue is divided between Northwestern Bell and American Telephone & Telegraph, over whose network the long-distance calls travel.

"The 800 telemarketing industry got its start in Omaha 10 years ago," Sanford said. "It has come a long way. We expect growth to continue at a 10 percent to 20 percent annual rate."

Prize for 'Killing Fields'

The Associated Press

"The Killing Fields," set in Cambodia during the 1975 Khmer Rouge takeover, was named best film of 1984 at the 16th annual British Academy of Film and Television Arts Awards in London. The movie is considered a likely bet in the U.S. Academy Award ceremonies March 25, when it will compete in five major categories. It won Tuesday night for best adapted screenplay by Bruce Robinson. Dr. Haing S. Ngor, a nonprofessional making his film debut as the Cambodian refugee Dith Pran, was named best actor and most outstanding newcomer. Nominated for an Oscar for best supporting actor, Ngor is expected to face stiff competition from John Malkovich of "Places in the Heart" and the late Sir Ralph Richardson of "Greystoke." Richardson was also nominated for a British award, but lost to Denholm Elliott of "A Private Function," which opened Friday in the United States. "A Private Function" won the British best actress award for Maggie Smith as a middle-class, 1940s Lady Macbeth-like figure, and best supporting actress went to Liz Smith — no relation — as her mother. Wim Wenders was chosen best director for "Paris, Texas," written by Sam Shepard. Woody Allen won for his original screenplay with "Broadway Danny Rose," for which he has two Oscar nominations. The flamenco dance version of "Carmen" by the Spanish director Carlos Saura was named best foreign-language film. David Lean's "A Passage to India," the British film considered the main opposition to "The Killing Fields" in the Oscars, was ineligible for the 1984 British awards as it does not open in Britain until March 19.

Yuba City, California, named the worst city in the United States in Rand McNally's "Places Rated Almanac," marking the distinction by burning more than 400 Rand McNally maps. The bonfire was described as "very upbeat" by Mary Knapp, executive vice president of the Yuba-Sutter Chamber of Commerce, a sponsor of the event. The purpose was not so much a protest against Rand McNally — which said Pittsburgh was the most desirable U.S. city — as it was to arouse "community solidarity," she said. But that's not

how Jack Moncrief saw it. Moncrief, vice president of a local court-reporting firm, filed a \$3 million lawsuit against Rand McNally. He said the rating hurt business in Yuba City, about 11 miles (160 kilometers) northeast of San Francisco. In the "Places Rated Almanac," Richard Boyer at David Savageau ranked the Yuba City area last among 329 U.S. areas of 100,000 or more people, using nine criteria: climate, crime, economy, housing costs, transportation, health care facilities, education, arts and recreation.

President Francois Mitterrand of France made the Swedish director Ingmar Bergman a commander of the Legion of Honor on Tuesday. Bergman, director of such films as "Wild Strawberries" and "Fanny e Alexander," is in Paris directing a Swedish-language version of Shakespeare's "King Lear" at Odéon theater.

Wham! Britain's chart-bust pop duo, is to perform in Chicago this week. The group, consisting of lead singer George Michael and bassist Andrew Ridgeley, will play the People's Gymnasium in Beijing on April 7 and the house at Guangzhou on April 8. Jazz Summers, the manager, said the duo will perform in Chicago for three nights.

Bob Woodward and his publisher, Simon & Schuster, say they filed a \$500,000 suit against a Yuba City doctor who claimed to be a victim of the Woodards. Woodward said the doctor, who was a member of the Yuba City Board of Health, had used the name of the publisher in a letter to a local newspaper, claiming that he had been a victim of the Woodards. Woodward said the doctor had used the name of the publisher in a letter to a local newspaper, claiming that he had been a victim of the Woodards.

Robert Feder filed a \$20-million lawsuit in Los Angeles in December against Woodward and his publisher, Simon & Schuster, saying they had used his name in a letter to a local newspaper, claiming that he had been a victim of the Woodards. Woodward said the doctor had used the name of the publisher in a letter to a local newspaper, claiming that he had been a victim of the Woodards.

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LEGAL NOTICES

CITATION: The People of the State of New York, by the Office of the Attorney General, in and for the County of New York, do hereby certify that the following persons are deceased:

JAMES H. HICK, deceased, whose residence and last address are unknown, and who is believed to have died in the County of New York, on or about the 1st day of January, 1984, at the age of 68 years.

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